"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, not so cold; southwest to south winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.02⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¼c.; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Senator McNulty yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for a grand exhibition in this city in 1901, to commemorate the creation of Greater New York. It provides for a management to consist of twelve Commissioners from the boroughs and twelve from the State. Mr. Harburger appeared before the Assembly Committee on Excise to argue in favor of his bill to repeal the Raines law. Mr. Crabtree introduced a bill in the Assembly authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to appropriate $15,000 immediately for the purpose of supplying coal to the poor residing within the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The bill, by request, was passed to a second reading.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The China Gazette of Shanghai says the British Indian, Australian, and Pacific squadrons have been ordered to be ready to reinforce the fleets in the Far East. Lord Salisbury has not backed down in regard to Ta-Lien-Wan. Great Britain is acting strenuously to have the moral support of the United States. William Waldorf Astor is criticised for closing Cliveden to sightseers and London picnickers. Lectures have been suspended at the University of Vienna and other Austrian institutions on account of the disturbance of students. A vote in the French Chamber implies non-confidence in Admiral Besnard, the Minister of Marine. Twenty persons were killed and fifty injured by the earthquake in Asia Minor. The British steamer Glendower reached Queenstown by using corn for fuel.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Canal Investigation bill passed the New York Assembly by a vote of 77 to 66. Six amendments were debated and defeated.

Fifty lives were lost by a cyclone on the Windward Island of Grenada. The town of Gouyave was inundated, and many buildings were swept away.

An attempt is being made in Louisville, Ky., to form a combination of plug tobacco manufacturers of St. Louis, Louisville, New York, and other cities, in opposition to the American Tobacco Trust.

In a locked room in Chicago the National Biscuit Company was formed yesterday. It includes 90 per cent. of the larger biscuit and cracker baking plants of the country, and has a capital stock of $25,000,000. It is organized under the laws of New Jersey.

The Prussian Bundesrath apparently has modified Dr. Miquel's decree excluding American fruit to affect only such as is found to contain a plant bug. Another decree shuts out plants and bugs. State Department officials are surprised that the German decree prohibiting the importation of American fruit should have been put into effect without warning.

There were no new developments yesterday at the Chemical National Bank in regard to the big loans made by Cashier Quinlan on poor security. President Williams confirmed parts of a statement made by F. C. Grable in St. Louis and J. S. Silver said he hoped to pay all that he owed the bank. Suits for various amounts were brought by persons not connected with the bank against Silver and Grable, both here and in Omaha.

Page 2.

The Massachusetts Savings Bank Commissioners have closed the Framingham Savings Bank, and ex-Cashier William H. Bird has been arrested for misappropriating funds.

The second and last Assembly ball of the season took place in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion with Mrs. Edward L. Baylies.

The Rev. W. Jarvis Maybee, Superintendent of the Children's Home Society of Illinois, was held in $2,000 bail at Syracuse yesterday, being charged by Mrs. William Millard of Fayetteville with kidnapping her children.

The country is rapidly recovering from the effects of the storm. Traffic and telegraphic communication with the East has been re-established. The blockade on the Long Island Railroad has been raised. Many belated ocean vessels arrived yesterday.

The Republican County Committee was reorganized last night by the re-election of Lemuel E. Quigg as President and the appointment of the standing committees. Senator Ford's Primary bill was approved as the best for party interests in this city.

Page 3.

The German charity ball took place last night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Richard Le Gallienne, poet, critic, and writer, arrived with his wife. He will give readings in this country.

The cost of the Cuban war, from February, 1895, to the end of 1897, is officially estimated at £48,000,000, besides the arrears due the Cuban Treasury amounting to £8,000,000.

A decision was handed down yesterday in the Equity Court in Washington declaring that the appropriation of United States funds for sectarian institutions is unconstitutional.

Japan is no longer opposed to the annexation of Hawaii. An agreement has been reached whereby the Japanese are accorded all the privileges of citizens of the most favored nation.

Trains through St. Paul are crowded with gold seekers on their way to Alaska. Railroaders comprise most of the men in the companies which have been formed. Valuable dogs are stolen for the trains. Gen. Merriam will send an exploring party over the Copper River route.

Gen. H. H. Boyce, who is accused by T. C. Campbell of Cincinnati of having attempted to buy the votes of members of the Ohio Legislature for Senator Hanna, lives at Mount Vernon, N. Y. His wife was seen at his home last night, but refused to say where he is. She said he will probably make a statement for publication in a few days.

Page 4.

In the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies at Wilkesbarre for murdering the strikers at Lattimer, several witnesses described the shooting.

Two Democratic and two Republican tickets are likely, from present indications, to be put forward for the Fall campaign. It is understood that the Republicans have determined to force through Mr. Weekes's resolution calling upon Senator Murphy to resign.

Page 5.

The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce yesterday authorized a favorable report on the Anti-Scalping bill, with amendments, the most important of which prohibits the giving of free passes.

President Grout of Brooklyn made a statement regarding the rumor that he intended to resign. He says he will not hold the place of a sinecure, but will attempt to prevent his office from becoming such.

President Guggenheimer of the City Council is planning to take one end of the Governor's room in the City Hall for a private office for himself. A resolution to do this was introduced in the Council on Tuesday. The Aldermen want the other end of the room as a lounging place.

The Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and found themselves powerless to take final action because of the absence of Charles Stewart Smith, who has gone to the Mediterranean. They discussed the plans proposed by the Manhattan Railway Company. Engineer Parsons said these plans would not give fast transit, and the counsel gave it as their opinion that the elevated road could not cross Broadway.

Page 6.

The first night's sale of the famous Stewart collection brought over $113,000. Many society people were present, the Vanderbilt millions being much in evidence.

Page 10.

Interest in the Poultry Show is increasing, as shown by the greater attendance. Several awards were made.

Page 11.

A saloon thief in New Jersey was arrested with a marked dime in his pocket, taken from the till, and was convicted of burglary.

Capt. Hugh Coleman, counsel for Maggie Howard, charged with grand larceny, got himself in an embarrassing predicament at the trial of the case in General Sessions, by leaving the court room before he had finished.

Page 12.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell is investigating complaints that goods, under the foreign consignee system, are greatly undervalued.

Some members of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church are much disgruntled over the reinstatement of Dr. John Hall as pastor.

Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction yesterday reduced the salaries of a number of men in his department whom he cannot remove.

The Customs Inspectors who had been set to watch Boldini's pictures were yesterday withdrawn from the gallery where they are on exhibition pending Collector Bidwell's inquiry.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday discussed the publications of the Bureau of American Republics, favored guarding American rights in China, considered the diversion of trade from New York, and declared for currency reform.

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SEVENTEEN NEAR TO DEATH.

Empire State Express Barely Missed Running Down a Sleighing Party—Two Horses Killed.

A sleighing party of seventeen men, women, and children had a hairbreadth escape from being run over by the south-bound Empire State express of the New York Central Railway at Broadway and Church Street, King's Bridge Crossing, at 8 o'clock last night. A terrible catastrophe was averted only by the rare presence of mind displayed by some of the men of the party. The sleigh and horses were torn to pieces by the engine.

The owner of the sleigh was John K. Torrens, a wealthy coal dealer, whose yards are at 316-320 East Ninety-sixth Street, and who lives at 529 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. He started out in the vehicle, accompanied by his family and a party of friends, numbering seventeen in all, including a number of small children. The destination of the party was Yonkers, and the route extended up Broadway.

As the sleigh was passing over the New York Central tracks at Church Street one of the two horses slipped and fell directly upon the track. Mr. Torrens was riding on the front seat with the coachman, John Drew.

Both men, realizing the awful danger of the position, jumped out and began to cut the horse loose. They were assisted by Frank Lutz, another member of the party. Less than a half minute later a rumble was heard, and through a cut to the northward, about 150 feet away, appeared the headlight of the engine of the express train. The train was fifteen minutes late and going at a terrific rate.

Torrens and Drew rushed to the sleigh and with the assistance of other men of the party, frantically tumbled the women and children out of the vehicle. Mrs. George Hardy, one of the party, had fainted, and her daughter Anna became violently hysterical and clung to her. The women were unceremoniously flung out of harm's way. Luitz, when he saw the approaching train, became dazed and stood on the track. He was thrown out of harm's way by Torrens as the engine was upon them.

The horse which had been lying on the track was ground to bits, the sleigh was torn to splinters, and the other horse was cut in twain, one portion of the animal being thrown 150 feet and landing near the door of the King's Bridge Police Station, and the other half was found on the pilot of the engine when the train came to a stop 300 yards away. Conductor Webb of the train returned, and finding that no loss of lives had resulted, brought his train into the city.

After the accident the members of the party were in a pitiable state from fright and shock. The women were nearly all hysterical, and were taken to Halpin's Hotel near by and treated by a physician. Mr. Torrens stated that there had been no alarm bell rung at the crossing, the gates were not closed, no danger signals were displayed, and no one was there to give warning of the approach of any train.

Some distance up the track a watchman was in a little watch house. The watchman came out just as the horse fell. He was asked to assist, but immediately afterward the train appeared. The watchman, it is said, was carrying a white light, when he should have carried a red one. This light he waved wildly, but the engineer did not understand it, and did not slacken speed until the horses had been struck.

PARADE AT SARANAC LAKE.

Two Thousand Persons Watch the Grandest Spectacle Ever Seen in the Adirondacks.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The parade of decorated sleighs and floats which took place here to-day was the grandest spectacle ever seen in the Adirondacks and was witnessed by about 2,000 persons. The air was filled with the sound of bells, trumpets, and bugles.

The procession was headed by the Twenty-first Infantry Band. There were spectators from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa. Every house and street was decorated gayly. The parade was about half a mile long, and included J. H. Demarest's Sporting Camp in the Adirondacks, John Harding's Indian Wigwam, miners, forest with wild animals, booths from Canada, boat filled with children in costume, Dr. Nansen's Fram, filled with arctic explorers; 100 Adirondack guides in uniform.

Mrs. Denison's handsomely decorated sleigh and black ponies with violets and violet ribbons and sleigh trimmed with chrysanthemums; John Wilson's sleigh, with carnations and roses, and little Hazel Fowler, as Queen of the Adirondacks, dressed in white furs, with handsome pages in white, driving a span of Shetland ponies. In the evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks and the storming of the Ice Fortress, lighting up the lake.

BIG STRIKE IN AN OLD CLAIM.

Sheets of Colorado Has a Double Stroke of Good Luck.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 3.—On Jan. 4 Daniel L. Sheets began work on an old claim near Durango that had never paid, and in a short time had uncovered a vein of high grade gold ore in the Southern Boy. He has shipped $25,000 worth of ore in development work, and flatly refused $250,000 for his mine.

A few days ago he came to Denver, where he closed a deal for a minority interest in the Southern Boy for something like $100,000. The strike caused great excitement in the district, and the country for a mile around the claim has been staked by prospectors.

While in Denver closing the deal for an interest in the mine he received the appointment as receiver to the Durango land office, which carries a handsome salary. Sheets has held the same office under Presidents Arthur and Harrison. People of the district are speculating on what brand of luck will strike Sheets next.

Republicans Enroll To-night.
Anti-Bryan, anti-Tammany, anti-boss. A new honest party organization. For enrolling places see to-day's papers.—Adv.

GERMANY'S FRUIT DECREES

The Bundesrath Limits Dr. Miquel's Prohibition to Such as Contains a Plant Bug.

PLANTS AND SHRUBS SHUT OUT.

American Fruits to be Examined by Experts at German Ports and Infected Packages Excluded—It Applies to All Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The customs officials at Emmerich, Rhenish Prussia, received telegraphic instructions on Jan. 30 from Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, to stop the importation of fresh fruit from America. The Hamburg Senate issued a similar order on the following day.

"Protests against the latter have secured from the Hamburg Senate permission, firstly, for further export of consignments to England, and, secondly, for consignments of American apples that have already reached Germany to be delivered to those to whom they are addressed.

"The subject occupied the attention of the Bundesrath to-day, (Thursday,) when it was decided that 'importation of fresh fruit is only forbidden when the same is discovered to contain a plant bug. The prohibition does not extend to dried fruits, but the importation of windfalls, packing material, and plant is altogether forbidden.'

"The general indignation aroused is due perhaps less to the commercial losses that might ensue, inasmuch as American fruits bear relatively a small proportion to the total fruit export, than to the feeling that the Government has been influenced by Agrarian pressure."

The Bundesrath supersedes with its authority Dr. Miquel's decree, which seems ill-advised in its rigor and suddenness, and which, naturally provisional, was occasioned by the recently reported results of experiments by Dr. Friedrich von Kueger of the Agricultural High School.

The Bundesrath's action is due to a series of vigorous protests from the shippers affected, especially those of Hamburg, on the lower Rhine, and at Emmerich, and still more to the protests of Ambassador White. Its decision forbids the importation only where the fruit is affected by the Aspidictus perniciosus, or San José plant bug, which is said to have done enormous damage in the United States.

The Bundesrath's decree applies to the whole of Germany, and makes matters momentarily better; but it is believed that its future interpretation will largely correspond with Dr. Miquel's decree. Parties interested here fear that the United States will resort to reprisals.

The following were last year's fresh fruit imports in hundredweights: American, 206,000; Austro-Hungarian, 807,000; Dutch, 861,000; Belgian, 540,000, and Italian, 303,000.

ANOTHER PROHIBITIVE DECREE.

American Plants and Shrubs Barred by the Bundesrath.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—It is announced that the Bundesrath, (Federal Council,) in plenary sitting, to-day approved its committee's proposal that a decree should be issued prohibiting the importation from America of live plants and shrubs and packages containing the same.

The decree will also in a certain measure affect American fruits. These are to be examined by experts on their arrival at German ports, and packages found to be infected with the fruit louse will be excluded. Instructions to this effect will be issued to the customs authorities.

This announcement, which is made by an official agency, appears to indicate a measure distinct from the decree issued on Tuesday by Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruit, but it is difficult to ascertain the exact details. The Bundesrath's measure, it is pointed out, is "far less stringent than similar measures at present enforced in individual States of the American Union."

It is learned that the Hamburg authorities to-day permitted the unloading of apples from the United States, owing to instructions received from Berlin as the result of the protests of United States Ambassador White against Dr. Miquel's decree.

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON.

The Failure to Warn Ambassador White of the Decree Considered a Discourtesy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A brief cablegram from Ambassador White at Berlin that came to the Department of State last evening conveyed the first official information as to the decree of exclusion of American fruit from Prussia.

During this afternoon further advices were received from Ambassador White as to the nature of the decree. It would seem that the full details are not yet obtainable in Berlin, but it is expected that the Ambassador will cable the entire decree as soon as he can obtain possession of it.

The important facts that were established by the last advices were first that the decree of exclusion uses the word "American" as descriptive of the place of origin of the fruit, and includes in the prohibition all dried fruits from America. State Department officials have not yet recovered from their surprise at the method adopted by the German Government of accomplishing its object in this matter, and undoubtedly the correspondence to follow will set this out very clearly.

The objection to the course pursued is threefold. In the first place, it is said to be entirely without precedent and discourteous toward the American Ambassador at Berlin to make the decree and put it into effect without the slightest warning to him.

In the second place, by making the decree take effect at once and stopping all fruit in transit a great injustice is done to shippers, who thus without warning are made to lose heavily on their capital invested in the fruit.

Third, the decree is condemned in that it makes no provision for the admission of fruit of absolute purity, permits no demonstration of origin or healthful condition, and, in fact, condemns all fruit, good and bad alike. These considerations are to be strongly urged upon the German Government as reasons why it should either revoke or modify the decree on the lines indicated before any more radical action is taken.

Canada May Be Included.

While it is not positively known, it is supposed that the decree applies only to Prussia, and not to all of Germany, a considerable limitation. Whether or not it also applies to Canadian fruit is a matter of speculation, and in view of the large trade in Canadian apples this will be important for the Dominion authorities to consider.

The German Ambassador was a visitor at the State Department early to-day, and spent some time with the officials. After talking with Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day, the Ambassador was for half an hour in close consultation with Mr. Kasson, the Special Commissioner for the United States in the negotiation of reciprocity agreements. The Ambassador had no news from Berlin directly as to the last decree, which threatens to kill all hope of the negotiation of any kind of a reciprocity treaty or agreement within the terms of the present Tariff act, so far as Germany is concerned.

It is gathered that the basis of the decree, or, rather, the reason officially to be set out by the Prussian Government for the exclusion is that some shipments of American apples, coming from California, have been discovered to be affected with the disease known as San José scale, but just how German apples are endangered, even if this fact should be established, is not made plain.

Zinc Taint in Dried Apples.

One of the standing complaints against American dried fruit, the trade in which with Germany has assumed enormous proportions, is again brought to official notice by a report that comes to the State Department from Consul Ozmun at Stuttgart, and is to-day made public in the daily Consular reports. He transmits a notice issued by the Chief of Police of Stuttgart to the effect that most of the samples of American appleings, or dried apples, taken from the local retailers show the addition of metallic zinc in quantities of 0.3 grams to the kilogram, (2.2046 pounds,) and warning all dealers that they will be punished and their goods confiscated if further sales of such goods are made.

This complaint was made to the department first about two years ago, the German Chief of Police of Cologne asserting in his notice that the zinc was present in the apples because "the Americans dry the fruit on zinc trays, instead of wooden bars, as we do." Immediately one of the most enterprising of the Consuls in Germany visited an agricultural exposition then going on in Germany, and reported that all of the fruit evaporators exhibited, about fourteen in number, were fitted with the alleged harmful zinc trays, which were freely used in Germany.

In the Senate to-day a resolution was offered by Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to transmit to the Senate the correspondence and other information bearing upon the matter in his possession, or that of the State Department. The resolution was agreed to.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS PROTEST.

Apple Dealers Ask Secretary Sherman to Protect Their Interests.

Exporters of apples and large dealers in fruits were much exercised yesterday over the reports that the Prussian or German Minister of Finance had prohibited the importation of American apples into Germany.

Early in the day John Nix, one of the largest apple dealers in the city, got a telephone message from John W. Thorne & Co., fruit dealers in Philadelphia, asking whether the New York merchants were going to take any action in the matter, and if so, what they were going to do.

Mr. Nix replied that the New York men would certainly make representations to the State Department in Washington, and that he would keep the firm posted as to what was going on in New York. A consultation was then held with the largest dealers in apples, including Austin, Kimball & Co., J. H. Killough & Co., H. Doehler, Hall & Furguson, and P. M. Duncan. John Nix & Co. were deputed by them to send the following telegram to Secretary of State John Sherman:

"We, the undersigned, with other dealers having now en route to German ports about 5,000 barrels of apples, worth approximately $20,000, understanding that the Prussian Government has passed a prohibitive measure to take effect immediately, request you to instruct Ambassador White to use his friendly offices to permit the fruit now en route to be landed and sold."

In reply to this, Acting Secretary of State William R. Day sent a telegram, saying:

"Have telegraphed Ambassador White fully, with a view to protecting your own and other American interests. Will advise you further when in receipt of information."

Another telegram was sent to Washington by the merchants saying that they had thousands of barrels of apples in cars in New York which they desire to send to Germany, and asking whether it would be safe to ship them. The State Department telegraphed back to Kimball & Co. advising them to wait until Ambassador White could be heard from.

The State Department, the merchants believe, cabled to Ambassador White about 11 o'clock in the morning, and the difference in time would bring the dispatch to Berlin about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, too late in the day to make any personal official communication with the German officials. So they hardly expect any answer before to-morrow.

Mr. Nix said that the dealers in New York had made liberal shipments of apples to Germany, and it seemed to be unjust that the prohibitive order was so peremptory, as the merchants had no intimation whatever that such an order was even in contemplation. The German Government, they say, should have given American merchants at least thirty days' notice and not make them suffer unnecessarily. Later in the day telegrams were sent to the large apple dealers in Philadelphia and Boston inviting them to unite with the New York men in the matter.

RIVAL TO TOBACCO TRUST.

Manufacturers of Plug Trying to Form a New and Strong Combination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—A movement is under way for a powerful rival to the American Tobacco Company, through the organization of a trust of some of the leading plug tobacco manufacturers of the country. English capital is said to be behind the movement. Options have been asked of the leading manufacturers in Louisville, St. Louis, and elsewhere, and it is said the following have already given their assent to the movement: Buchanan & Lyall and P. Lorillard & Co., New York; Wilson & McCallay and P. J. Sorg of Middletown, Ohio. The Louisville firms, who are sought include Finzer Brothers, the Weissinger Tobacco Company, Nall & Williams, and other leading plug manufacturers.

The Tobacco Trade Mark Association is now in session in Louisville, and the various firms represented all admit that the deal is under way. Among the firms represented at the meeting not mentioned above are Liggett & Myers, Drummond & Co. of St. Louis, and Oren Scotten, Detroit.

CYCLONE IN THE WEST INDIES.

Fifty Lives Lost in a Storm on the Island of Grenada—Gouyave Inundated and Houses Swept Away.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 26.—Advices just to hand from the Island of Grenada, the seat of Government of the British Colony of the Windward Islands, report a terrific cyclonic visitation and cloudburst on Jan. 7, by which a large proportion of the crops, as well as cattle and tenement property, was destroyed. There was also some loss of life among the peasantry, many of whose little dwellings were swept away with their sleeping inmates by the onrushing torrent. The loss of life is estimated at not less than fifty.

The entire island was more or less affected, but the centre of the disturbance was the little town of Gouyave. The weather had been threatening the previous day, but no one seems to have expected any particularly severe change. Every one went to bed as usual. At 1 o'clock they were awakened by the howling of the storm, which rapidly developed into a cyclone, and by 2:30 a large proportion of the island lay in ruins. It was then that the cloudburst occurred in the mountains, and sent the Gouyave River in an overwhelming torrent over the lowlands and the town.

The river swept its embankments away, which had only a short while ago been completed at great cost for the protection of the town. The waters then rushed into the town, inundating the more solid houses, overturning others, and carrying away many of the shanties in the eastern suburb. Many persons were caught in the torrent and carried to death, while more suffered from injuries and the exposure.

Among the plantations and settlements in the mountain regions the damage has been considerable. The loss among the cattle and horse kind and small stock is particularly severe, and the growing crops throughout the island have suffered most disastrously. The mountain roads have been seriously damaged by extensive landslides, and in many quarters, particularly the district above and about Gouyave, communication has been quite suspended.

CANAL BILL GOES THROUGH

Investigation Measure Passed in the Assembly by a Vote of 77 to 66.

SIX AMENDMENTS DEFEATED

Immunity to Witnesses the Chief Topic of Debate—The Alleged Partisan Proclivities of the Bill—The Canal Scandal of 1872 Recalled.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Canal Investigation bill was passed by the Assembly to-day by a vote of 77 yeas to 66 nays. Six amendments were debated and defeated. Leader Nixon gave intimation of the battle expected over the debate on the progression of the bill by announcing just after the Assembly convened this morning that he would move a call of the House. After the opening routine and the reports of the committees were made the call was taken.

The result of the call of the House showed over a dozen absentees, among them Assemblymen Chanler, Weekes, Murray, Fuller, and Coughtry. The chase after the latter delayed the House half an hour. Mr. Nixon at 12:15 called up the Canal Investigation bill.

Five amendments were handed to the Chair by the majority. It was decided that these should be debated and voted upon separately, and then a general debate allowed before a final vote on the measure was taken.

Mr. Trainor offered the first amendment. It provided that the appointment of the commission should be with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that the commission should be composed of two citizens of opposite political faith to the Governor, and that the minority members have power to employ counsel who shall have all the powers possessed by the majority, and that papers and subpoenas shall be issued as such counsel shall suggest. Mr. Trainor maintained that it should be placed beyond the power of the Governor to name a partisan commission, as he might be constrained to do.

Mr. Finn offered the next amendment. It provided that the names of the bidders upon work advertised for, the amounts of the bids in detail, those to whom the contracts were awarded, the amount received, the reason for increased or additional payment, if any, to contractors, and the proceedings upon the part of the Canal Board or any individual member should all be included in the list of contracts for enlargements and improvements. Mr. Finn in urging his amendment dwelt on the fact that the people had been deceived as to how much the canal improvement would cost, and that the State Engineer, or whoever had submitted the figures, was either incompetent or had purposely misled the electors of the State.

Mr. Fish, in response to Mr. Finn, declared that no State Engineer had ever had sufficient data to state exactly what it would cost to make such stupendous repairs.

Mr. Donnelly's Amendment.

Mr. Donnelly's amendment was offered next. It provided that in giving the amount needed in the past and present canal improvement it be stated whether the sum of $9,000,000 was sufficient to pay for the specific work provided for in the laws of 1895, and if not, when the Canal Board or any member of it first ascertained the fact, and whether such fact was not ascertained before any contracts were made for the improvement or any bonds issued.

Mr. Donnelly quoted Controller Roberts's letter, in which the latter declared that he, as one of the Canal Board, would not have voted for the new appropriation had he known the $9,000,000 would not be enough.

Mr. Palmer's amendment provided that the section relating to production of books and documents should read that "no person shall be excused from answering any questions that may be put to him, or from producing any books or documents, on the ground that testimony given may tend to incriminate him, but no person shall be prosecuted in any criminal action or subjected to any penalty on account of any transaction, documentary or otherwise, on which he may testify."

Mr. Palmer claimed that perfect immunity to witnesses, as suggested in his amendment, was necessary to obtain the full information desired.

Mr. Armstrong Tells Stories.

Mr. Armstrong declared that Mr. Palmer's remarks forced him to read the reply of Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge. Extracts from this reply were read, particularly that portion wherein Mr. Aldridge states that Mr. Roberts had ample opportunity to know all that was done by the Canal Board, and he, of all State officials, had the best facilities for obtaining information. Mr. Armstrong's speech was interspersed with side stories told in brogue.

Mr. Oliver followed with his amendment. It provided that "the proceedings and hearings of the commission shall be made public by the commission, and their report shall be made to the Legislature before April 5, and that the report shall include the evidence, both oral and documentary, upon which the said report is based.

Mr. Oliver devoted the major part of his speech to an allusion to Mr. Armstrong's anecdotes. He closed by maintaining that the commission should be constituted and empowered so as to report at the date he suggested.

Mr. Marshall, who spoke next, went into the history of the canals, and alluded to the scandal of 1872, in which so many came to grief.

Mr. Weekes's amendment was taken up last. It provided that the commission be composed of five members, two of whom were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and three by the Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Weekes compared the investigation to a trial held by jury, and alluded to his resolution, now in the hands of the Assembly, calling upon the Attorney General for an opinion as to the legality of transactions in connection with this investigation. Under the terms of the bill under discussion, books and papers might be withheld and refused.

Mr. Nixon on the Amendments.

Mr. Nixon closed the debate. He took up the amendments in detail. He characterized Mr. Trainor's amendment for confirmation by the Senate as a Democratic movement to gain time. Mr. Finn's amendment, calling for further detailed information as to contracts, was fully provided for in the present bill. Mr. Donnelly's amendments, as well as those of Messrs. Palmer, Oliver, and Weekes, could not accomplish a single thing the original measure under discussion did not.

The previous question was then moved, and a vote on each of the amendments taken.

Mr. Trainor's amendment was lost, the vote being 77 nays to 64 yeas, Mr. Weekes not voting.

The amendment of Mr. Finn was lost by a vote of 78 nays to 63 yeas.

Mr. Donnelly's by 77 nays to 60 yeas, Mr. Palmer's by 77 nays to 65 yeas, Mr. Oliver's by 76 nays to 64 yeas. On Mr. Weekes's amendment the vote was 76 nays to 56 yeas, the presenter of the amendment not voting.

At 3 o'clock the bill, stripped of all amendments, was taken up for final debate.

Mr. Green spoke first, and said that Assemblymen Armstrong, Marshall, and others of the majority, who upheld the bill, must admit as lawyers of repute that its provisions were weak and rendered it inoperative. There was nothing in it to compel the giving of testimony, because proper immunity was not guaranteed.

Mr. Hill, who was next recognized, quoted voluminously from books and documents to show that the Legislature had the right to delegate investigating powers to citizens of the State, and that the powers delegated to the Governor to so name were in no peril of abuse from the chief executive, whose power to pardon and commute sentences proved that the Constitution admitted the safety of such privilege in his keeping.

Mr. Redington on Canal Improvement.

Mr. Redington followed and presented an exhaustive exposition of the canal improvement for the past three years.

Leader Donnelly closed for the minority. He said that every time the Republicans talked about canal investigation there came back an echo of whitewash.

Leader Nixon wound up the debate. He declared that one would suppose from the charges of fraud that a report had been submitted finding State officials guilty. Such was far from the case. The minority in predicting their success at the next election were a little premature. They never were successful when they faced the people on a square issue. Mr. Nixon closed by alluding to the conduct of affairs in the late campaign in New York and charging that the Democracy had not dared to face the silver issue.

"You will be forced to meet this issue next Fall, and in 1899 the Republican majority in greater force than ever will still control this Assembly," said Mr. Nixon.

"We are ready to take a vote on the Teller resolution," cried Mr. Trainor.

"The majority are willing, too, to take a vote on it before this session closes," answered Mr. Nixon.

The bill in its original form was then put to a vote and carried by a vote of 77 yeas to 66 nays.

On motion of Mr. Nixon, at 4:30 the House, after a continuous session of five hours and a half, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ONE BIG BAKING TRUST NOW.

Ninety Per Cent. of the Large Plants of the Country Merged in One Combination.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—All the biscuit and cracker companies between Salt Lake City on the West, Portland, Me., on the East, St. Paul on the North, and New Orleans on the South will to-morrow morning be under one management. The name of the new concern, which was incorporated to-day in the State of New Jersey with a capital of $25,000,000 of preferred and $30,000,000 of common stock, is the National Biscuit Company.

The actual transfer of the deeds of the various plants controlled by the companies merged into the National Company took place to-day in the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in this city. Benjamin F. Crawford of Mansfield, Ohio, was elected President; H. V. Vories of Chicago, First Vice Perisdent; Frank O. Lowden, Chicago, Second Vice President; C. E. Rumsey, Pittsburg, Secretary and Treasurer. The following Board of Directors was elected: Benjamin F. Crawford, Mansfield; H. F. Vories, Chicago; Thomas S. Olliver, New York; David F. Bremner, Chicago; S. S. Marvin, Pittsburg; Henry J. Evans, Chicago; Lewis D. Dozier, St. Louis; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; William T. Baker, Chicago; Joseph S. Loose, Kansas City; C. E. Rumsey, Pittsburg; James W. Hazen, Boston; F. O. Lowden, Chicago; A. I. Garrettson, Morristown, N. J., and A. W. Green, Chicago.

The new company has purchased for cash all the assets, bills receivable, and operating plants of all the bakeries which were controlled by the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company, United States Baking Company, and New York Biscuit Company. It also assumes all indebtedness of these companies.

Practically all the stockholders of the old companies subscribed for stock in the National. Although there is a small amount of stock outstanding, according to A. W. Green of Chicago, the counsel for the new company, who engineered the deal, the amount of this is so small that it cannot in any way affect the working of the new concern.

The amount of money paid in stock and cash by the National company for the buildings in the various companies which have been merged into the National is exactly $23,000,000. It was determined at the inception of the deal to limit the amount to this, and it was declared to-night that any stockholder in any of the old companies who has not subscribed for stock in the National company will not now be able to subscribe for new stock, it being all taken up. Such stockholders will be offered cash for their holdings in the old concerns at any time they may elect to sell. If they do elect to sell, their stock will be taken at the market price. If they do not choose to sell, they are out of it.

The total indebtedness of the various concerns absorbed by the National Company is placed in round figures at $2,000,000, and this it was said to-night would be paid off immediately. The Directors of the National estimate that after all contingencies have been provided for they will have a cash working capital of $6,000,000 and $10,000,000 quick assets. One million dollars of the common stock and $2,000,000 of the preferred are to be retained in the treasury.

The new company has complete control of the cracker and biscuit trade between the Atlantic Ocean and the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It controls 139 plants, which is about 90 per cent. of all the large bakeries in the country. No change will be made in prices, and no such move is contemplated. The announcement of the consolidation was very carefully guarded until 8 o'clock to-night, when Mr. Green made this announcement at his office in the Home Insurance Building.

All the details of the transfer were conducted in a locked room in the building of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Those having the work to do went there this morning, and kept very quiet until everything was completed. The fear of a possible injunction against the consolidation by some disgruntled stockholder is said to have been the cause of the secrecy. The headquarters of the National will, for the present, be in this city.

The prices paid for the three principal companies in the new consolidation were: For the American, $9,000,000, stock taken at 75 per cent.; for the New York, $9,000,000, at 65 per cent.; for the United States, $5,000,000, at 75.

DUEL FOR FRENCH DEPUTIES.

MM. Millerand and Lavertujon to Fight with Swords To-day.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—M. Alexandre Millerand, one of the Paris Deputies, and M. Henri Lavertujon, Deputy for Saint-Yrieix, will fight a duel with swords to-day, growing out of an altercation during the debate in the Chamber yesterday on the Jaures resolution, when M. Lavertujon called M. Millerand "insolent."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather is fair with moderate temperatures over the whole country. The temperature has generally risen from the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region westward to the Pacific States. Snow flurries have occurred in the lake regions. Light snow may be expected in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and in Montana, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will be warmer in the Southern States and from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	30	13	18
6 A. M.	28	12	18
9 A. M.	28	11	17
12 M.	31	14	18
4 P. M.	32	15	21
6 P. M.	30	12	19
9 P. M.	30	12	16
12 P. M.	25	11	15

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	17¾
Weather Bureau	11½
Corresponding date 1897	29¾
Corresponding date for last 25 years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 15°, at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 10°, at 10 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .75, and at 8 P. M. .54.

THE CHEMICAL BANK'S LOSS

F. C. Grable Makes a Statement in St. Louis and President Williams Confirms Part of It.

SILVER HOPES TO PAY UP.

The Bank People Think Grable's Securities May Be Worth More Than They Feared at First They Would Be—Suits Against the Two Borrowers.

"There is nothing further to be said to-day about the matter," said President Williams of the Chemical National Bank yesterday afternoon, speaking of the loans of $393,000 made by William J. Quinlan, Jr., former cashier, to John S. Silver and Francis C. Grable upon doubtful securities. "We took the public fully into our confidence yesterday. We have found out nothing wrong in addition to what Mr. Quinlan confessed to us in his letter of resignation, and we are convinced that he told us all. I can only reiterate that we do not regard Mr. Quinlan's conduct as criminal, but he acted very badly, very badly, indeed."

President Williams and Frederick W. Stevens, the latter a Director, said that no attempt had yet been made to ascertain the market value of the securities hypothecated by Mr. Grable and Mr. Silver, although Mr. Stevens had been working all day arranging them and putting them in such shape that intelligent inquiry might be made concerning them. In view of statements concerning Mr. Grable telegraphed from the West, Mr. Stevens said he was inclined to change his pessimistic view of the day before regarding the securities deposited by Mr. Grable with Mr. Quinlan. As it had been decided to charge up the $393,000 to profit and loss, he said whatever the bank may recover from the sale of the securities would be regarded as so much money made. He declined to give out a list of those securities.

Grable's Statement Confirmed.

The attention of President Williams was called to a dispatch from St. Louis reporting a statement made in that city by Mr. Grable, in which he said that he had been a depositor in the Chemical Bank for some years, and was well known there. President Williams said he thought the statement was true, and, after making inquiry of the new cashier, said it was true. "Mr. Quinlan's conduct in lending Mr. Grable such sums under the circumstances," said he, "was indiscreet—exceedingly indiscreet—but had he made loans only to Mr. Grable, we should not have asked for his resignation. But the fact that he lent money to that man Silver, and the questionable methods he adopted in concealing the fact, made his resignation imperative. I cannot in the least understand how Mr. Quinlan was persuaded to make those loans to Silver. He must have known better and have acted against his own judgment. Quinlan is such a good-hearted fellow that he may have taken the risk from an inclination to be obliging, trusting that somehow all would come out right. As I said, it is beyond my understanding."

Respecting a further statement by Mr. Grable in the St. Louis interview that "Mr. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, has been a stockholder for several years in one of the town-site companies I organized," President Williams said: "It is true that I was connected with one of his companies, but it was for a trifling amount, not more than $2,000 or $3,000. I do not remember the name of the company."

Silver Visits the Bank.

It was learned yesterday that John S. Silver called at the Chemical Bank Wednesday morning before the story of these loans became known and had an interview with President Williams. Mr. Silver was told plainly that his transactions with Mr. Quinlan were regarded as fraudulent, and he protested that they were nothing of the kind. He said he intended and hoped to pay the bank what he owed it, and handed over an additional security for the loans, $63,000 in bonds of the Carbon Company, of which he is President, saying: "When John S. Silver gives his word he never breaks it."

Mr. Silver was found yesterday afternoon in the hallway of the seventh floor of 39 Cortlandt Street, the floor on which is the office of the New York Carbon Works. He is a man who looks to be between thirty-five and forty years of age, with an unusually full face, small black mustache, and of medium stature. He was very well dressed. To a group of reporters who asked him if he cared to make any statements with respect to his transactions with the Chemical Bank, he said:

"I appreciate your kindness, boys, in offering me the opportunity, and I am sorry to have put you to the trouble of hunting me up. But the fact is, boys, I am in and out all the time. I have nothing to say except that I hope to pay all I owe. I am not ashamed of anything I have done."

It was announced at the Chemical Bank yesterday that W. Emlen Roosevelt, a banker at 33 Wall Street, had been elected to succeed Mr. Quinlan as Director of the bank, and that Francis Halpin, assistant cashier, had been chosen cashier. It was said at the bank that Mr. Quinlan had not been there yesterday and that his presence was not expected.

Grable's Last Visit Here.

One of the many enterprises with which Francis C. Grable has been connected is the Interstate Land and Canal Company, the office of which is at 100 Broadway. There a suite of expensive offices has been in use by the company, but the only name that appears on the main entrance door is that of W. K. Kurtz. This office was the headquarters of Mr. Grable when he was in the city. Mr. Kurtz was there yesterday. He said:

"Mr. Grable was in New York last Thursday, and informed me afterward that he had been to the Chemical National Bank. He said that, all told, he had borrowed $201,500 from the bank, and had made a request for $30,000 or $40,000 more. He told me the Directors of the bank were apprised of his desire to get the additional loan, but that under the circumstances they believed he had gone the limit and refused to give him the money. They further required him to change the basis of the securities. He had deposited notes for different amounts as he borrowed, with the securities attached, and the Directors asked him to put the loans in a lump and draft a note for $201,500, payable on demand. Mr. Grable started that night for Chicago, and has not been here since.

"I wish to specifically state that Mr. Grable never knew Mr. Silver, and that if the loans to the latter had not been made known to the President of the bank on Sunday the former's account would never have been questioned. It seems to be an unfortunate circumstance that Mr. Grable's name was associated with that of Mr. Silver."

This interview was given in what the Inter-State Land and Canal Company declare, in large characters on the door, to be the "Board Room." Francis G. Hamer, a former District Judge of Kearney, Neb., whose home is at that place, was present and was armed with memoranda to show the possessions of Mr. Grable and his entire trustworthiness. He went over a long list of Western enterprises in which Mr. Grable has been interested and said:

"Unless these stories about the Chemical National Bank will kill him, however, I should say he is easily worth $1,000,000."

According to a dispatch from Omaha, Mr. Hamer brought suit there yesterday against Grable for $4,700.

Mr. Kurtz said that he did not know just what securities had been deposited with the Chemical National Bank, but he was quite positive that shares to the extent of $200,000 of the Inter-State Land and Canal Company were among them.

Rumors About Other Banks.

A rumor was circulated in Wall Street yesterday afternoon to the effect that the Chemical National was not the only bank which had accepted securities such as were placed by Silver and Grable, but that at least six other concerns had done so. Some of the depositors in these banks were anxious, but their fears were quieted. J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank said he had been visited by people who wanted to be informed on the subject.

"I do not believe," he said, "that any bank other than the Chemical National accepted securities from these people. I am sure that the Fourth National did not, and I have every reason to believe that no other bank did."

Deputy Sheriff Rinn received executions yesterday against John S. Silver, for $49,886, in favor of Camille Weidenfeld, on a judgment obtained on Feb. 17, 1894, and for $11,275, also in favor of Mr. Weidenfeld, on a judgment obtained on Dec. 18, 1893. Executions were put in originally at the time the judgments were obtained, but no property was found to levy upon. The execution for $11,275 is also against Florence I. Silver, wife of John S. Silver. An execution against Mr. Silver, for $51,125, in favor of Samuel H. Smith, was returned "no property" on Dec. 31 last. Four small executions, aggregating $445, obtained in 1895, were all returned unsatisfied. An execution on Aug. 18, 1894, for $47,918, in favor of Eugene Kelly, and one for $25,103, on May 18, 1892, in favor of George W. Adams, as executor, were both returned "no property." George M. Wright, as assignee of Hilton, Hughes & Co., put in an execution for $77 yesterday. The above executions aggregate $185,413.

Deputy Sheriff Radley received an attachment a few days ago for $112 against the North American Manufacturing Company of 39 Cortlandt Street, of which John S. Silver is President, in favor of B. P. Stevens, for celluloid, which has not yet been paid.

Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received two executions against Francis C. Grable about three weeks ago—one for $5,220, in favor of Willard Brown, and the other for $2,017, in favor of D. W. Whitmore, both claims being on notes, but repeated visits to Mr. Grable's office, at 100 Broadway, failed to find him there. It is said that the two notes held by Mr. Whitmore were payable at the Securities Trust Company, Philadelphia.

F. C. GRABLE'S STATEMENT.

President Williams a Stockholder in One of His Companies.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Grable and Mrs. J. M. Latimer, the latter the mother of Mrs. Grable, are occupying a handsome suite of rooms at the Planters' Hotel. The party arrived here on Tuesday. The Grables are registered from New York City and Mrs. Latimer from New Orleans. The length of their stay is indefinite. To-day Mr. Grable gave out this statement:

"I have just read with the deepest pain and regret of the resignation of W. J. Quinlan, Jr., cashier of the Chemical National Bank of New York. He has been my friend for twenty years, and I have been a depositor in the Chemical Bank for more than six years past. My intimate business relations with him during this period have always been of the most pleasant character. It seems unnecessary for me to say to any one familiar with Mr. Quinlan's sterling integrity that he has never profited one cent from any of my business transactions with him.

"One year ago my obligations to the bank were $180,000, and six months ago I had paid up every dollar. The present indebtedness has been incurred since that time. I never knew nor have I ever heard of the Mr. Silver mentioned in the dispatches as being a debtor of the bank, nor is he now or has he ever been connected with any of my interests in any way.

"Mr. Williams, the President of the Chemical National Bank, has been a stockholder for several years in one of the town-site companies I organized, and has expressed his complete satisfaction with his investment. The work I have been doing is that of opening a new country stretching for 500 miles along the Burlington line, beginning at Alliance, Neb., and ending at Billings, Montana, and including the branch line of 100 miles through the Black Hills to Deadwood. Only those who have had experience in building up towns and villages have any idea of the enormous cost. There are forty-two towns in our territory. I have built about 500 miles of canals and laterals for irrigation and public purposes and a large number of storage reservoirs tributary to these towns, and have thereby opened up thousands of acres for settlement and established farming communities of many homes. I have followed the same plan on which Greeley, Col., was built up, where farm land is worth $50 to $200 per acre.

"From the time the Union Hill Company and the Edgemont and the Union Hill Smelting Companies were organized, work has never ceased. These united companies own in all over 200 mines near Deadwood and the Homestake, a smelter and stamp mill completed, and another stamp mill and smelter in process of construction. Thousands of feet of development work has been done on these properties at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. I believe the mines when fully developed and worked will prove one of the richest paying properties in the United States.

"Nearly every stockholder in each of the companies has been out to see the property, either before or after investing, and there has never been a doubt expressed as to the value of the property, but, on the contrary, in their many personal letters to me and letters to home newspapers have expressed their complete satisfaction. In all of the foregoing work I have given every moment of my time for seven years. I believe I have averaged eighteen hours a day, and during all these years I have not had a single day's vacation. It has been my constant and earnest endeavor to bring each of these enterprises to their highest point of profit to all the stockholders. Every dollar of my own money is invested in this work, and the money of those associated with me I have felt was based on good properties of increasing value. If the years of devotion I have given to this work are not crowned with success, I shall be completely worn out and broken in health and lose every dollar I have in the world."

Mr. Grable received many telegrams during the day, but refused to make any further statement. His secretary, Mr. Chance, however, said that Mr. Grable thought the matter had begun to assume a more promising aspect, and that he would eventually come out of the trouble with flying colors. Publicity had been given the matter by certain New Yorkers, who were antagonistic to Mr. Grable and his projects. Mr. Chance declared that the matter would soon be shown in its true light.

GRABLE SUED IN PHILADELPHIA.

His Connection with the Edgemont Company Severed Last Fall.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The gentlemen in this city who are interested in some of the mining enterprises which were promoted by Francis C. Grable state that they have no particular interest now in Grable or his doings. Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, President of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company, was seen this afternoon at the office of the company, where he was in consultation with several of the Directors. It was stated that the meeting had no connection with the Grable exposure, and that it was simply the regular weekly meeting for consideration of the affairs of the company.

President Pattison stated that Grable had not been connected with the Union Hill or Edgemont companies since September last. These companies on Jan. 11 consolidated under the name of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company, at which time ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy retired from the office of Vice President of the company. Percy S. Bickmore of Philadelphia was at the time elected Secretary. Mr. Pattison said at least 150 of the 300 stockholders are Philadelphians, while the greater number of the other stockholders are in New York and Connecticut.

George A. Fletcher, one of the Directors of the Edgemont and Union Hill Company, to-day in the Common Pleas Court obtained a writ of foreign attachment against Francis C. Grable for $25,000. J. Wesley Supple of the Corn Exchange Bank and John H. Graham were named as the garnishees. Bail was fixed at $50,000.

Suits Against Grable in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—Suits were started here to-day and attachments issued against the property of Francis C. Grable. The house and stable, with their furnishings and equipments, are listed at $30,000. Marcus L. Parrotte of Omaha, Grable's resident agent, sues for $6,500; Francis G. Hamer of Kearney, an attorney, sues for $4,700, and George H. Scripps sues for $10,000 on a note. The mail brought deeds from New York transferring some of Grable's local property to J. H. C. Walker of Scott City, Kan.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Grable's Chicago Offices.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—F. C. Grable is President of the Goldfields Gold Company of the Black Hills. At the Great Northern Hotel he has an elaborate suite of rooms, containing raised maps of the mining regions controlled by the company, charts of mineralogy, and specimens of ore. A large staff of clerks give to the rooms a business appearance, and their luxury of furnishings is such as to attract the attention of the caller.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK CLOSED.

BOSTON, Feb. 3. — The Massachusetts Savings Bank Commissioners to-day placed the Framingham Savings Bank under an injunction to prevent it from doing business until further action can be taken. The action followed the arrest of William H. Bird, former cashier of the bank, who, in the Framingham Court, to-day, was held under $20,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of misappropriating $9,000 of the bank's funds.

Mr. Bird is about seventy years old, and for many years was one of the bank's most trusted employes. He resigned Jan. 1. Experts of the State Bank Examiners, who were put to work on the books, discovered a shortage of $24,000, but the charge against the cashier covers only part of this amount. The bank has had trouble before, and last Summer there was a heavy run on it, owing to rumors as to its condition.

THE SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL.

The large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria was again the Mecca for New York's fashionable folk last night, at the second and last Assembly ball of the season, and, possibly, the last ever to be given. The prettiest of the season's débutantes and the best-known young society matrons of the city carried their rich costumes and brilliant jewels there through waltz, two-step, and polka, with a wall of living green looking down upon them from the highest tier of velvet-cushioned boxes, and it was as thoroughly a scene of dazzling splendor as the promoters of the dance might have hoped.

If there was anything more characteristic of this assembly than of its predecessors, it was the lateness of arrival of the dancers. It was past 11 o'clock before the ballroom contained more than a few straggling figures, and nearly 11:20 by the time enough had come to enable Nahan Franko's Orchestra of twenty-five men to start the first waltz, Franz von Blon's "Lenz und Liebe."

The ball-room decorations, which were done by Small, were simple and yet effective. The upper tier of boxes, to which access had been shut off in order to prevent a loss of picturesque effect by the scattering of the guests, were screened by a liberal use of graceful Kentia and latania palms, with their bases screened by clematis, the long tendrils of which were drawn over toward the tier below. At the south end of the ball-room palms and white lilies were used at the height of the first tier of boxes. It was in this tier that the orchestra sat, scattered through several boxes at the north side of the ball room, and screened by tall feathery phoenix palms, and long Roman garlands of pink bridesmaid roses.

Four Hundred Guests.

The Reception Committee, consisting of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who left before supper was announced, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Lloyd S. Brice, and Mrs. David King, took their stand in front of the entrance to the ballroom about 11 o'clock to greet the incoming guests. They received over 400 persons before supper was announced. The dances before supper were, of course, few, the lanciers from De Koven's opera, "The Highwayman," being one of them.

The guests entered through the west foyer, which was ornamented with long-stemmed American Beauty roses in vases. The large hall of the second floor was decorated profusely with palms, clematis being used entirely to cover the receptacles in which they were placed, and this produced a bowerlike effect.

The decorations in the Astor Gallery, Myrtle Room and East Room, the suite in which the supper tables seating from four to eight were placed, were not elaborate. There was a centrepiece of pink carnations between the silver candelabra on each table, and the mirrors of the East Room were garlanded with white roses. The supper, which was served at 12:15 A. M., was a buffet affair, and supplies were brought from an L-shaped table in the east foyer, where the melancholy and beautiful statue of Cleopatra contrasted with the busy activity of waiters. The menu was as follows:

Gombo passée.
Terrapin à la Baltimore.
Canard Canvas Back.
Filet piqué, Jardinière.
Chaud-Froid de Perdreaux.
Salade de Volaille.
Sandwiches et Rillettes.
Glaces Fantaisie.
Petits Fours.
Fruits. Café. Bonbons.
Moët et Chandon, Brut Impérial.
Apollinaris. Johannis.

The Guests of Honor.

The guests of honor for the evening included the Austrian Ambassador and his wife, Mrs. Evans and Miss Redfield of Albany, invited by Mrs. William E. Rogers; Mrs. Stuyvesant F. Morris, invited by Mrs. Charles A. Post; Mrs. and Miss Phipps of England, invited by Mrs. Butler Duncan; Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo, invited by Miss Louise L. Kane; Mr. and Mrs. Burke of South Orange, N. J., invited by Mrs. Van Rensselaer; Miss King of Albany and Geo. Ware of England, invited by Mrs. James Russell Soley; Mrs. Prescott, invited by Mrs. Charles H. Marshall; George Weaver of Albany, invited by Mrs. Whitney; Vicomte de Bremont and Dr. Auguste Toria of France, invited by Mrs. Sheldon; Miss Reeves of Baltimore, invited by Mrs. Henry A. Coster; Mrs. James Lawrence, invited by Mrs. David King; Mr. and Mrs. Johan of Philadelphia, invited by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones.

The music for the occasion was fairly representative of American composers. There was a new waltz by De Koven, whose "Serenade" march was also played; the "La Susana" waltz by "Rosey," and Victor Herbert's waltz, from "The Wizard of the Nile." Strauss's two waltzes, "Wein, Weib, and Gesang" and "The Blue Danube," were given by special request. Waldteufel's waltzes, "Reverie" and "Dolores," Carl Kornzak's new waltz, "Fideles Wien," and a two-step written by Mr. Franko for the Vaudeville Club were also played. Among the polkas were Franko's "La Belle Creole," Fahrbach's "Im Kahlenbergerdörfel," and Milloecker's "Eine Herz und Eine Hütte."

The cotillion was danced directly after supper, Worthington Whitehouse leading with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. The favors were simple. Long strings of pink artificial roses, very cleverly made, were given to the women, and boutonnières of pink and white artificial pinks were the favors for the men.

Among those present were J. Russell Soley, Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Henry G. Barbey, Henry Sloane, Craig W. Wadsworth, Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, the Misses Minturn, Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. William E. Rogers, Mr. de Navarro, F. Delano Weekes, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Richard Peters, Peter Marié, John Jacob Astor, Henry Guest, Philip Schuyler, James Barnes, and James V. Parker.

Some Striking Costumes.

The feminine dancers presented a radiant sight, and the fact that the younger women of society were out in force and comparatively few dowagers present was reflected in the gayety of gowns worn. Some of those who attended wore costumes as follows:

Mrs. Sheldon, a pearl satin gown with pink front, embroidered with a Dresden figure, and slashed sleeves. Her ornaments were diamonds and emeralds.

Miss Whitney was in old rose satin, with a diamond necklace and aigrette.

Miss Marie Kernochan wore pink satin and tulle trimmings.

Miss Lusette Kernochan wore pink gauze. Mrs. Alexander Forbes Leith was in white satin, embroidered with diamonds and pearls. Miss Kitty Gandy wore white satin and rose velvet trimmings. Mrs. Cooper wore rose satin, and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay was in pale blue with diamond star ornaments and wore pink plumes in her hair. Mrs. Henry Whitney Monroe wore light blue velvet and diamonds, and Miss Isabel Cameron wore white gauze and violets. Mrs. Philpp was in black satin and lace. Mrs. Eben Wright wore pale blue satin, and Miss Caroline M. Phelps Stokes, white silk and lace. Miss Willing of Philadelphia wore pink gauze and black lace. Miss Kitty Cameron was in pale blue.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was in pearl satin with lace trimmings, wore black plumes in her hair, and a gold aigrette. Mrs. Frederick Edey, was in black velvet and wore diamond ornaments, and Mrs. H. C. Beadleston wore white satin and lace. Mrs. Herman Le Roy was in rose and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson was in white. Miss Juliana Cutting wore yellow crêpe, with black and white around the shoulders. Mrs. Griswold Gray wore lemon-colored gauze.

RECOVERY FROM THE STORM

Traffic and Telegraphic Communication with the East Re-established.

LONG ISLAND TRAINS FREED

Street Cleaners Delayed by Extreme Cold—Many Belated Vessels Arrive Covered with Coatings of Ice—Accidents on the Water.

As a result of the efforts of the railroad and telegraph companies the effects of the big storm have been minimized, and matters are beginning to assume their normal proportions. Traffic and telegraphic communication with the East have been established.

Nearly all the delayed mail from the northern part of the State reached here yesterday on the heavy mail train of the New York Central due here at 6:15 o'clock, and which came in several hours behind time. The Eastern mail, via Providence, got in about noon, also several hours late, and the Chicago mails were about the same length of time behind. There was more delay on mail trains by way of Springfield, but all got here.

The Postal Telegraph Company established further communication with Boston yesterday by means of two quadruplex wires into the city, giving the company eight circuits, four for transmission and four for receiving from Boston. The company has also seven wires to Roslyndale, a suburb of Boston, and messages over these wires are being carried into Boston by messengers in sleighs and wagons. To Providence two quadruplexes and two single wires are working, and Superintendent Usher said yesterday that the company was able to handle all its Eastern business promptly.

Wire Chief Griffith of the Western Union announced yesterday that the company had established thirty circuits into Boston for the public business, and a number of leased wires used by brokers and others had also been established. The company also gained several wires to Providence.

The Long Island Blockade.

The Long Island Railroad succeeded yesterday in lifting the blockade on the road between Greenport and Riverhead, and the two trains which were snowed in since Tuesday morning, one at Mattituck and the other at Peconic, were released. The train from Greenport, which left there at 7:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, got in at noon yesterday, and the train which left here at 11 o'clock on the morning of the same day was enabled to proceed to Greenport.

A special train in which were Train Master W. L. Jarvis, Superintendent of Transportation L. P. Kairo, and General Superintendent W. F. Potter arrived in Long Island City last evening. These officials had gone to Riverhead on Wednesday to superintend the work of clearing the road. They reported that this had been accomplished, and that the entire road was now clear.

Superintendent H. L. Stidham of the Bureau of Snow Removal issued a statement yesterday showing that up to early yesterday morning 150,411 cubic yards of snow had been removed at a cost to the city of $54,147.96. The work yesterday was pushed below Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Stidham saw that the task of cleaning the streets was greatly retarded by the extremely cold weather. In many places the snow was packed and frozen into solid masses six to eight inches deep. Orders were issued to the contractor to put more men to work, and to supply every gang with pickaxes.

Belated Vessels Arrive.

A fleet of belated vessels came in from the sea yesterday.

The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, Capt. Cameron, arrived in the morning from Liverpool and Queenstown. Her time of passage was 6 days, 13 hours, and 58 minutes, covering a distance of 2,859 knots. The Teutonic reached the Sandy Hook Lightship at 9:15 P. M. Wednesday, but dropped anchor for the night because the lights in Gedney's Channel were out. This was caused by the drifting ice, which fouled the buoys as it was carried by tide and current out past the Hook.

The Atlas Line steamer Alps and the Norwegian fruit steamer Douglas were the only arrivals from West India ports yesterday morning. Both experienced heavy weather after passing Cape Hatteras. The wind blew from the northwest, and there were high head seas, which caused them to ice up rapidly, so that their decks, rails, and sides were coated with a glistening mail.

The Douglas brought Capt. Terkelsen and mate of the Norwegian bark Honor, which was wrecked Jan. 1 at Otacabezia and became a complete loss. The men were forwarded via New York in transit to their homes in Norway. The Honor was built at Arendal, Norway, in 1876, and was of 851 tons burden.

The tug L. Luckenbach, with two barges in tow, which passed in by the Hook at 8:30 A. M., had considerable difficulty with the ice, which was drifting toward the S. W. Spit. When the barges got into it they dragged the tug back toward the Foghorn, in spite of her powerful engines. Later she succeeded in forcing a passage.

FAST HORSES ON THE DRIVES.

Everything in the Shape of a Sleigh in Use.

It seemed as though everybody owning a horse and sleigh or lucky enough to find a liveryman who had not hired out his last horse and cutter was enjoying a spin over the snow-covered drives in Central Park and other roads in the northern portion of the city yesterday. Everything available in the shape of a sleigh was brought into use.

The drives in Central Park were crowded from morning until midnight. Early in the morning the drives in the Park were scraped, and the continuous procession of sleighs packed the snow so hard that last night it had a shiny surface like ice. McGown's Pass Tavern was the rendezvous for the crowd that went sleighing in the Park, and around 3 o'clock in the afternoon the crowd was so large at this resort that it was with a great deal of difficulty that all the parties were accommodated.

Seventh, St. Nicholas, and Jerome Avenues were popular with the horsemen who drive the fast steppers. Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, has a glassy surface, and it was there that the drivers let out a reef in the lines and let the horses do their best. J. McIntyre and E. Mehlert sat in a light cutter behind the speedy mare Goldleaf. She is said to have a record of 2:14¼.

The drivers who chose Seventh and Jerome Avenues stopped at Durando's and Huber's roadhouses. "Andy" Wilkinson drove up with Prince and Dido, 2:30. Walter E. Corwin drove up in a cutter with J. O. McClintock of Memphis. Mr. Corwin had out Major, 2:28. George Buckmann's Rocket, with a record of 2:26, showed in front in several impromptu races.

Dr. James Ferguson of High Bridge, with Ted and Jim, a fast team, met George H. Huber driving Lady Catch, 2:17, and Brown Belle, in Jerome Avenue in the morning, and a race began. The horsemen who watched said it was an even thing.

SYMPHONY CLUB SNOWBOUND.

A Woman Tells of Her Tramp Through the Snow from a Long Island Train.

Snowbound in a train for thirty-six hours, half-starved and half-frozen within eighty-five miles of New York—such is the tale the members of the Mozart Symphony Club unfolded last night in telling their rough experience on the Long Island Railroad train which was caught in the snowdrifts five miles from Mattituck Tuesday morning on its way to this city. The five members of the club, Otto Lund, Theodore Hoch, Richard Stoelzer, Mario Blodeck, and Miss Marie Louise Gumaer, were among the seventeen passengers on the train.

A New Crazy Sect in Connecticut.
A lot of fanatics in the State recently immersed an old rheumatic woman bodily in the water to "heal her" as they said. She nearly died in consequence. How much better it would have been to have treated the poor old woman for her infirmity with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only cures rheumatism, but prevents kidney complaint and remedies dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble, and nervous prostration. Give it a systematic trial.

Theodore Hoch, the cornetist, was seen last evening at his home, 1,065 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. "Monday evening we gave a concert at Greenport, and were ready to leave for New York Tuesday morning," he said. "When we pulled out of the station, at 7:30 a. m., the station agent said there would be no trouble, as there was a snowplow just ahead of us. We managed to get along all right until 8 o'clock, when we came up to the snowplow, stuck fast in the snow.

"The trainmen saw that the snowplow was in a bad way, and tried to push our train back to Mechanicsville, two miles away. We managed to get back about a mile, when it was found impossible to go further, and in about five minutes the snow was piled up almost mountain high around the cars. The wind was blowing a gale, and, together with the sand and snow blowing about, it was impossible to see thirty yards.

"Along toward evening, as we saw there was no prospect of getting out that night, and we were hungry, the conductor and three men with shovels volunteered to make their way back to Mechanicsville and see what they could get to eat. They returned in about two hours with some crackers and cheese, which was all we had for dinner. The water supply had given out by this time and we had to drink melted snow. We made Miss Gumaer as comfortable as possible for the night, using the seat cushions to arrange a couch.

"In the morning the four other members of the club decided to start and walk to Mattituck, and the remaining sixteen passengers made for Mechanicsville. I staid in the car to look out for our baggage until they sent a sleigh."

Miss Gumaer, when seen at her home, 155 East Forty-fifth Street, last night, said she felt tired out after her long walk through the snow. "I am not very fond of taking long walks at best," said she. "I knew that something had to be done, though, and rather than sit in the car and wait for help to come I decided to go with the three men and find it. I shall never forget the walk as long as I live. The snow was waist high, and once I fell in a hole and almost buried myself.

"We did not have any music in the car, as neither the other members nor myself felt in a frivolous mood at any time. I am afraid the effects will not wear off for a few days, and I don't care to repeat the experience again."

BOSTON OPENING UP.

Railway Traffic Normal—Many Wires Still Down—News of the Loss at Sea.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Boston to-day has resumed her normal condition as far as street car and steam railway traffic is concerned. But as far as the general aspect of the city is concerned, it still appears storm-bound. Excepting a few of the downtown thoroughfares, the streets are piled high with snow.

While thousands of workmen were engaged with picks and shovels in the various districts to-day, the employes of the telegraph and telephone companies were the most desperately busy. The condition of the wire systems in the suburbs of the city is still most discouraging. The telephone companies have patched up lines to New York and to several Massachusetts points, but Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island, and Connecticut are still cut off.

From different points in this territory news of the severity of the storm has come in by every mail since the trains on the various railroads began to run yesterday morning. The stories from all sections seem to differ only so far as the damage done and the duration of the blockade is concerned, except those from the seaports.

The tales of such wrecks and loss of life thus far received furnish the darkest details in the history of the storm. It was believed, to be sure, that at least a score of seamen had lost their lives along the New England coast during the blizzard, but word has been received to-day that yesterday's report of twelve bodies being found on Baker's Island, in Salem Harbor, cannot be verified. This will leave the number of fatalities only seven, comprising the crew of the Charles A. Briggs, which was wrecked at Nahant Monday night.

From reports received from different sections of Maine and New Hampshire to-day a cold wave of a severity almost equal to that of last week prevails in those States. At Nashua, N. H., it was 28 below zero this morning, and the range was from that figure to 40 below at Rumford Falls, Me. At Boston and vicinity the temperature was about 10 below zero.

Collision on the Boston and Maine.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Feb. 3.—A local passenger train from Stoneham on the Southern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad was struck in the rear and telescoped at the Winter Hill station this morning by a train from Concord. Over thirty persons were injured, some seriously. The accident resulted from the inability of the engineer of the Concord train to see the other train ahead of him on account of clouds of steam which escaped from the locomotive. The collision was due to some extent to the storm, for the railroad signals were not working.

Crew of the Crandall Rescued.

HULL, Mass., Feb. 3.—The crew of the schooner Albert Crandall, which was blown adrift during the blizzard Monday night, were rescued by the crew of the Point Allerton Life-Saving Station last night. Capt. Harrison Mitchell, L. F. Galiano, and H. M. Mitchell of the Crandall had been thirty hours without anything to eat or drink except a pint of beans and what little water they could obtain by breaking an icicle from the rigging and melting it.

Weather Below Zero.

CHESTER, Vt., Feb. 3.—With the town still buried under snow, the temperature fell this morning to 40 degrees below zero, the coldest ever known here.

At Londonderry the thermometer registered 45 below.

WILMOT FLAT, N. H., Feb. 3.—The thermometer registered 42 degrees below zero in this town this morning.

Saved From the Ice Floe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 3.—Eight of the sixteen men who went adrift yesterday on an ice floe in Trinity Bay reached land to-night, badly frostbitten. It is believed that the others have been saved.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Her Husband Vainly Tries to Reach Their Apartments and Rescue Her.

Mrs. Mary Eigenbrodt, thirty-two years old, was burned to death last night in the house at 44 Rivington Street, where she lived with her husband, William, a waiter. The building is a two-story and attic brick structure, owned by a Mrs. Wittemeyer of 144 Chrystie Street, who rents furnished rooms there. The Eigenbrodts occupied one of the front rooms in the attic. Eigenbrodt and his wife were in their room last evening, when the husband went out on an errand.

On his way down the stairs he thought he smelled smoke, and stopped at the room of Peter Kessler, on the first floor, to inform the latter of his suspicions. Both men went up the stairs to the second floor, and there they detected the smell of smoke coming from one of the rear rooms on that floor. They tried the door, but found it locked. Then they burst it open, and were greeted with a great burst of flame.

Eigenbrodt made an effort to go to his room above for the purpose of getting his wife to a place of safety, but the flames drove him back. In the meantime, Kessler sent an alarm from the nearest box. The firemen had the fire under control in a short time. They found Mrs. Eigenbrodt lying on the bed unconscious. Her clothing and face were scorched from the intense heat, but she was still alive. The firemen carried her down to the street, and into a near-by drug store.

An ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital was summoned, but the woman was dead before its arrival. It is supposed by the police that she tried to run down the stairs to the street, but that the flames in the hall made her escape by that means impossible, and then going back to her room was overcome by the smoke and intense heat.

QUIGG CHOSEN PRESIDENT

The Republican County Committee Reorganized After a Short but Spirited Contest.

"HARMONY" OFFER ACCEPTED

Thomas C. Campbell Protests Against "What Is Called Intelligent Despotism"—Senator Ford's Primary Bill Approved.

The Republican County Committee was reorganized last night at the adjourned annual meeting in the United Charities Building by the re-election of Lemuel E. Quigg as President and by the appointment by him of the regular committees. It was an exciting meeting, though not as animated as was expected, and the presence of a squad of ten bicycle policemen seemed a measure of overprudence. One of the officers explained that it was better to be safe than sorry.

Charles H. Murray acted as temporary Chairman. As soon as the members settled in their seats, Alfred R. Page submitted a report on the contest in the Sixth District between delegations headed by George W. Wagner and James E. Marsh. The report stated that neither delegation had been lawfully elected, and recommended the holding of another primary.

Abraham Gruber moved that the committee go into the election of a President.

Thomas C. Campbell of the Twenty-second District, after a dispute with Mr. Gruber, Mr. Hess, and Mr. Gibbs, offered a resolution: "That the Republican County Committee of New York postpone entering into permanent organization until it can be determined whether or not a new primary law will be enacted by the State Legislature."

Chairman Murray declared this resolution out of order.

Mr. Gruber then nominated Lemuel E. Quigg, "because he has been faithful to the Republican Party and its organization."

C. N. Bovee, Jr., said he regretted that Mr. Quigg had been renominated at this time, "when we are in a state of demoralization never before equaled."

Mr. Gruber retorted: "Every earnest Republican desires and absolutely demands Mr. Quigg's renomination."

Mr. Campbell said: "I am opposed to what is called an intelligent despotism."

"Perhaps," said Mr. Gruber, "you want an unintelligent despotism."

"If I did," replied Mr. Campbell, "I should nominate Abe Gruber." [Howls.]

The vote on the renomination of Mr. Quigg was then taken viva voce, with the result that he was elected by a vote of 211 out of 217. There were two votes against him, C. N. Bovee, Jr., and T. C. Campbell; J. F. Cardani and H. B. Wilson refused to vote, and Alfred Lauterbach and Martin H. Healy were absent. On a motion to make the nomination unanimous, L. F. Cardani voted "No."

Mr. Quigg made no speech, but merely accepted the Presidency.

George R. Bidwell was then elected First Vice President, Frank J. Drummond Second Vice President, and George B. Deane, Treasurer.

The letter of Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, and others, addressed to the County Committee and to the Committee of Fifty-three, was read, and George R. Bidwell offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the invitation of Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss, Le Grand B. Cannon, Edmund Wetmore, John Claflin, John J. McCook, Henry W. Cannon, Edward Mitchell, S. V. R. Cruger, Henry L. Burnett, Frederick D. Tappen, A. D. Juilliard, and Robert M. Gallaway to this committee to participate in a conference with them and other Republicans to consider, and if possible, to agree upon a course to secure united and effective action by the Republicans in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at the next general election, be and it is hereby accepted.

Resolved, That the President shall appoint a committee of twelve members of this committee who shall be authorized to represent this committee in the said conference and to act in behalf of this committee in making provision for a joint committee to consider and act upon the subjects of reorganization, re-enrollment, a new constitution, a new primary election law, and any other measures which may lead to general participation by Republicans in the action of their party and in the establishment of an organization which will fairly express the wishes of a majority of the party and will command universal adherence.

Mr. Bidwell spoke in favor of his resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously.

John Sabine Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Primary Election Laws, reported that the committee was "of the opinion that the bill introduced by Senator Ford of this county, with certain modifications, would be more nearly adapted to conserve the best interests of the party in this country than any other," but that conditions in other cities might demand different provisions. The committee further reported that it had arrived at the following conclusions:

There should be

1. An impartial and original enrollment on a day fixed by statute in the month of December, to be held in each election district, to be conducted by the Inspectors of Election and poll clerk, who represented the party in such district at the last preceding election.
2. A primary for party organization should be held thereafter in said month.
3. The enrollment should be revised before the primary to elect delegates to the conventions which are usually held in the Fall, and such primary should be held on a day to be determined by the County Committee.
4. The law should be compulsory in cities of the first and second class, and optional elsewhere upon a popular vote to adopt the same.
5. The expenses of the enrollment and primaries should be a public charge and be defrayed the same as those of elections.
6. All the provisions should be fair and equitable toward all members of the party, and ample provisions should be made for a reorganization of the party immediately after the passage of the act by such method as will not prejudice the rights or opinions of any Republicans.

This report was adopted.

Petition for J. H. Gunner in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Ex-Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews of New York has been here for two days quietly circulating, with the aid of Senator Ford, a petition for the appointment of John H. Gunner, at present a Port Warden of New York City, to a place in the Internal Revenue Service. Mr. Andrews's interest is due to the fact that he expects to be appointed Port Warden in Mr. Gunner's place, should a vacancy be created.

JOHN WANAMAKER UNDECIDED.

He Is Not Anxious to Run for Governor of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Ex-Postmaster John Wanamaker, who was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of business men and politicians from all parts of the State as their choice for Governor, returned home to-night from the South.

Mr. Wanamaker freely discussed yesterday's meeting, but was silent on the question of his acceptance or of the request that he permit the use of his name as a candidate. He said he did not want the office, and would prefer to conduct his business, but he would give the call his serious consideration, and give the notification committee his final answer.

Seriously Hurt by a Train.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A well-dressed man, supposed, from papers in his pockets, to be G. N. Lippitt, a solicitor for the National Mercantile Association of Hartford, was struck by the 9:22 o'clock train to-night and seriously injured. He was running to catch a train and tried to jump the fence between the express tracks. He would have cleared the train all right had not his satchel caught in the fence and delayed him. His skull was fractured, and it is not thought likely he will recover.

REV. MR. MAYBEE ARRESTED.

Superintendent of a Children's Home Society Held in $2,000 Bail for Kidnapping.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The Rev. W. Jarvis Maybee, Superintendent of the Children's Home Society of Illinois for the State of New York, was arrested here to-day on a charge of kidnapping.

Mrs. William Millard of Fayetteville, this State, in 1895, believing herself dying, intrusted her four children to Maybee. Recovering, she demanded her children, and was told by the minister that it would cost her $50 to get them back. One child was found with a family in Camden, this State, and a writ of habeas corpus was granted. Maybee was arrested to-day.

In the last report made to the State Board of Charities it was shown that the society sometimes received as high as $100 for children procured for adoption. Maybee was released on $2,000 bail.

Mr. Maybee is the man whose society was referred to in the last report of the State Board of Charities as an illustration of the need for a new law in this State to regulate the "putting out" of orphans or surrendered children. The board included in its report several pages from his testimony reciting his own methods, charges, and profits.

MRS. GORDON WANTS REVENGE.

Three of the cleverest confidence men in this country are being sought for by Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau. His attention was called to their being at large by Mrs. Edna Gordon, the wife of a notorious gold-brick swindler, now serving a term in a California prison. The woman was ejected from her home, in Waverley Place, for non-payment of rent, assistance having been refused her by the former associates of her husband, and now she wants to be revenged on them for their treatment of her.

Although only thirty-nine years old, she says she has for the past seventeen years assisted her husband in his operations, and knows all the details of the swindling business. She claims to have made $10,600 in 1882 by this method. She gave the names of three men who she says have been concerned in some of the biggest swindling transactions. They are, she declared, living in opulence, and their names are Frank Aldridge of 525 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, William Raymond of 160 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and James Leak of First Avenue and Eightieth Street. In describing the magnitude of the swindling operations carried on by these three men and her husband, she stated that they got $5,000 in Portland, Oregon; $5,000 in Vancouver, $10,000 in Sacramento, and $7,000 in Spokane Falls.

Capt. McClusky has several detectives on the trail of the men, and expects to have them under arrest soon.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The Chicago police do not consider Mrs. Edna Gordon as a "Queen" in the confidence business. She is known here, and her portrait is in the Police Gallery. Mrs. Gordon and her husband were arrested here March 4, 1884. They gave the names of Edward and Maud Lyons. William A. Pinkerton knows both Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, as well as the members of the gang.

"There are some good confidence men among them," Mr. Pinkerton said. "Gordon is known all over the country. He is now in the California penitentiary at San Quentin, serving a ten-years' term for selling a gold brick to a man in Oakland. I am inclined to believe Mrs. Gordon's story, as it appeared in print, is exagggerated."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:20 A. M.—672 Third Avenue, M. Cowan; damage slight.

8:30 A. M.—301 Sixth Avenue, R. Stebbins; damage slight.

11 A. M.—210 West Sixty-fourth Street, D. Grant; damage, $300.

12:30 P. M.—551 Washington Avenue, Peter Frank; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—29 Clinton Street, M. Taterinsky; damage, $5.

7:20 P. M.—423 Sixth Avenue, H. C. West; no damage.

7:35 P. M.—738 West End Avenue, L. G. Brown; no damage.

8:30 P. M.—44 Rivington Street, Mrs. Wittmeyet; damage, $500.

9:40 P. M.—729 Columbus Avenue, Mrs. Stewart; damage, $15.

9:50 P. M.—21 Bowery, J. Newman; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Feb. 3.—The Sawyer & Goodman sawmill at Marinette, Wis., was burned this morning. Loss about $50,000.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 3.—The First Presbyterian Church, the largest in the city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $50,000; insurance $20,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 3.—The Main Street public school building burned to-day. Three hundred children were marched out safely and in good order by the teachers.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The extensive farm barns of James L. Price and fifty head of blooded cattle were burned last night near Goshen. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The Cherokee-Ianyon Spelter Company, with offices in this city, has received a telegram announcing the destruction by fire of its plant at Rich Hill, Mo. The plant was one of the twelve owned by this company in Missouri and Kansas. It was valued at $125,000, and had an output of sixty tons of spelter per day.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:06	Sun sets	5:22	Moon sets	5:48

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:45	Gov. Isl'd	5:48	H. Gate	7:58
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:25	Gov. Isl'd	6:46	H. Gate	8:35

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 4.		
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 5.		
Alexandra, London		
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull		
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Naples, & Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Minnewaska, London		9:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Origen, Barbados and North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Fred. Hendrik, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores and Italy		
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 8.		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. †13 at 6:30 P. M. †Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 4.

Biela, St. Lucia, Jan. 27.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Jan. 29.
Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 18.
Fallodon Hall, Gibraltar, Jan. 9.
Jordan, St. Lucia, Jan. 24.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 29.
Niagara, Nassau, Jan. 31.
Oevenum, Lisbon, Jan. 20.
Southery, Havre, Jan. 12.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

Alesia, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.
Dunstan, Para, Jan. 25.
Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 22.
Paris, Southampton, Jan. 29.
Strathfillan, Barry, Jan. 22.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Feb. 2.
Venus, La Guayra, Jan. 30.

SUNDAY, FEB. 6.

El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 1.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 29.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.

Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 28.
City of Washington, Havana, Feb. 3.
Madiana, St. Lucia, Feb. 2.
Normannia, Gibraltar, Jan. 31.
Strathclyde, Hamburg, Jan. 23.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 27.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 27.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
Galileo, St. Lucia, Jan. 31.
Menantic, Swansea, Jan. 25.
Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 2.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 27.
Westernland, Antwerp, Jan. 29.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

Capua, Hamburg, Jan. 26.
Megantic, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Rose-morran, St. Lucia, Feb. 1.
Yucatan, Havana, Feb. 5.

Arrived.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Walker, Dundee Jan. 30, to Simpson, Spence & Young. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:15 A. M. Feb. 4.

SS Arkadia, (Br.,) Lloyd, Ponce, &c., Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Gate City, Googins, Savannah Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen, &c., Jan. 25 with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, Feb. 2, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Jan. 26 and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 P. M.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Savanilla, &c., Jan. 20, with mdse. and one passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Douglass, (Nor.,) Erickson, Montego Bay, &c., Jan. 24, with fruit and passengers to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Merrimac, Byrne, Swansea Jan. 20, with mdse. to T. Hogan & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:22 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Mexico, (Span.,) Oyarbide, Vera Cruz, &c., Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Bruns, Bremen Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:08 P. M.

SS Buenos Ayrean, (Br.,) McAdam, Glasgow Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 3, 9:30 P. M., W. S. W., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS City of Macon, for Savannah.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Glanton, (Br.,) for Dunkirk.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Edam, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Europe, (Br.,) for London.
SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Weimar, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Hogarth, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Notice to Mariners.

RACE ROCK LIGHT STATION—NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Feb. 21, 1898, the second-class fog siren will be re-established at this station, on Race Rock, north side of the main easterly entrance to Long Island Sound, but will be actuated by compressed air, and the characteristic of the signal, during thick or foggy weather, will be blasts of 3 seconds' duration, separated by two silent intervals of 3 seconds and one of 45 seconds, thus:

Blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 3 seconds; blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 3 seconds; blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 45 seconds, instead of the former characteristic.

If the siren be disabled the fog bell will be struck by machinery, the same characteristic as at present.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 78 of 1897, and Bulletin No. 74, par. 3.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," page 54, No. 235, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," page 37.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the severe weather and the movement of ice have extinguished the electric buoys in Gedney and Chapel Hill Range Channel and at Southwest Spit, and that certain unlighted buoys have been displaced in the Main Channel, New York Lower Bay. The lighthouse tenders are at work repairing the lighted buoys and replacing all channel aids.

Miscellaneous.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Feb. 3.—The bottom of the SS Cromarty, (Br.,) from Yokohama, &c., for New York, which stranded on the rocks outside the entrance of this harbor, has been surveyed by divers and found to be extensively damaged. Further salvage of cargo by the contractor who undertook it has been abandoned. The amount taken out in addition to that before reported is 1,563 bales of wet wool, 1,773 ingots of tin and 825 packages of sundries. The remainder of the cargo left on board the Cromarty is condemned as worthless.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3.—SS Escalona, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, which arr. here Feb. 1 from Portland, reported that on Jan. 13 exceedingly bad weather was encountered on the passage. The enormous seas which swept her decks carried off the hatch covers, in consequence of which water entered the hold in considerable quantities. The Escalona entered port with a heavy list to starboard.

LIMERICK, Feb. 3.—Quantities of the cargo of the SS Lord O'Neill, (Br.,) which was wrecked at the Blasket Islands on the west coast of Ireland on Jan. 19, as before reported, when bound from Baltimore for Dublin, is being washed ashore.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—Bark Invercauld, (Br.,) Capt. Jackson, which arr. here Jan. 24 from San Francisco via Queenstown, and has been discharging, had a fire in her afterhold, which was extinguished before it had made much progress. Considerable damage was done to the cargo by water and smoke.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at Madeira to-day.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Peterman, sld. from Genoa for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Capt. Coelho, from New York via St. Michael's, arr. at Trieste yesterday.

SS Henri Reith, (Br.,) Capt. Austin, from New York, arr. at Ymuiden yesterday.

SS Yarrowdale, (Br.,) Geddes, from Shanghai, &c., for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Peeress, (Br.,) sld. from Girgenti for New York Jan. 28.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, sld. from Barry for New York to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelman, from New York for Flushing, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Noviembre, (Span.,) Capt. Lazama, from New York via Santandar, arr. at Bilbao Jan. 30.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from Leghorn for New York, arr. at Genoa Jan. 30.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Henderson, from New York via St. Michael's, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Ivydene, (Br.,) Capt. Maroussen, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

EAP LIGHT AND POWER.

Under this title a long letter appears in The Paris Figaro urging the use of municipal gas for running dynamos to furnish electric lighting, and also for supplying consumers with power and heat. The writer shows how the existing system could be very speedily and profitably changed in such a way that in two years' time the municipal gas plant could give the consumer gaslight or electric light, power, or heat, as he might choose. We, in this country, do not have to ask this of the public authorities. The gas companies have themselves taken the initiative, and are already prepared to give their customers just what this French engineer asks for. It will sound strange to some, but it is true, that from the single gas pipe entering your house you can draw both light and heat, the best fuel with which to cook, and the cheapest power for dynamo or workshop.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF
WATER COLORS
BY THE
AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY
can now be seen
DAY AND EVENING
at the
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d St., cor. 4th Ave.

DIRECT
Closer you keep to the directions, the more Pearline will do for you—especially so in washing clothes. Even the hit or miss way in which many use Pearline is better than soap-using. But soaking, boiling, and rinsing the clothes—according to directions—is best of all—better for clothes: better for you. Use no soap with it. 577
Millions NOW Use Pearline

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The House Considers the Fortifications Bill and Talks More About Prosperity.

DINGLEY'S HAT REFERRED TO

Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passed in the Senate—Discussion on Seeds—Oregon Senatorship Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House spent the day ostensibly considering the Fortifications Appropriation bill. In reality the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics. The existence or non-existence of prosperity in this country was again a question of dispute.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) again took up the controversy he had a few days ago with Mr. Pitney (Rep., N. J.,) over the trusts, which he said were organized in New Jersey to prey on Kansas and other States. In a humorous vein he said the people of New Jersey were not to blame; legislation in that State was knocked down to the highest bidders, as they were the descendants of the Hessians.

When asked by Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) why he had done nothing to exterminate the trusts, Mr. Simpson replied that he was helpless in the House. "In this House," said he, "the Speaker is the whole thing. I had as well file a bill in the Potomac River as in the House."

Mr. Pitney, in reply to Mr. Simpson, referred indirectly to the fact that Mr. Simpson was born in New Brunswick. He remembered, he said, that after the War of the Revolution many Tories and traitors in New England were deported to the neighboring Province of New Brunswick. He did not mean to imply, he said, that Mr. Simpson's ancestry was necessarily tainted by that fact.

Later in the day Mr. Simpson made some humorous remarks about Mr. Dingley's hat, and said it came from London.

Replying, Mr. Dingley said the hat was made in New York, and that manufacturers put in a London mark to make the dudes purchase them, whereupon Mr. Simpson said that Mr. Dingley was not a dude. Mr. Dingley said that Mr. Simpson was given to talking through his hat.

Mr. Fischer (Rep., N. Y.,) made some remarks that really pertained to the pending bill, continuing his argument begun yesterday in favor of the establishment of a fort at Romer Shoals, New York Harbor. Such a fort, he said, would command the entrance to the harbor. The cost of a fort on Romer Shoals, completely equipped, would, he said, be only one-fourth of the cost of the monitor Miantonomoh, and the cost of its maintenance would be trifling.

Mr. Foote (Rep., N. Y.,) also devoted some time to the criticism of the Fortifications bill. At the rate of appropriations provided in this bill, he said, it would require fifteen years to carry out the plans of the Endicott Board. He asserted that on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts there was not a gun that could be fired in defense of the harbors.

Mr. Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.,) in charge of the bill, denied that these coasts were defenseless. At Charleston, he said, there were three eight-inch guns and one ten-inch gun and eight mortars. If the coast was in the condition represented by the gentleman from New York, he said he would be willing to appropriate $40,000,000. Mr. Hemenway declared that the coast was fairly well protected, though not as well as he would like to see it, or as it would be. The pending bill carried every dollar which the Government could afford to appropriate at this time.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.,) read some statements from Southern papers charging that in the distribution of munitions of war New Orleans and other Southern ports had been neglected. Mr. Livingston said he had no knowledge on this point, but he proposed to make inquiry of the proper authorities, and if the allegations should prove true he warned the House that provision would have to be made for Southern ports.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) offered an amendment to increase the appropriation for guns and mortar batteries from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. It was voted down.

An amendment offered by Mr. Fischer (Rep., N. Y.,) appropriating $25,000 for preliminary work necessary to the erection of a fort on Romer Shoals was ruled out on a point of order.

An amendment offered by Mr. Foote (Rep., N. Y.,) to appropriate $39,000 for Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, N. Y., was voted down.

Without completing the bill, at 5:05 o'clock the House adjourned.

SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Passage of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill—Discussion on Seeds with References to Secretary Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate to-day passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of $3,527,202. The bill includes an item of $20,000 "for the purpose of collecting from agricultural colleges, agricultural experiment stations, and other sources, including practical agents and engineers, practical information and data on the subject of irrigation and publishing the same in bulletin form."

While the bill was under consideration Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) expressed his regret that the committee had not stricken from the bill the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds. He read a letter from a member of a Connecticut Grange in which the statement was made that the seeds sent out by the Agricultural Department were not good, could not be depended upon, and were of no use to the farmers and gardeners.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) thought there ought to be a reform in the distribution of seeds. He believed the department ought to purchase seeds for distribution from persons who were known to raise or produce seeds of value. In many instances the seeds purchased were neither valuable nor rare.

"That is the unmitigated humbug of the whole thing!" interjected Mr. Platt.

Mr. Bacon said he was confident the present Secretary of Agriculture desired to distribute proper and good seeds, but that the action of the last Secretary of Agriculture had made a farce of the seed distribution.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) said he desired to express himself as unalterably opposed to the distribution of seeds in accordance with the methods hitherto pursued.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) expressed his great respect for and faith in the present Secretary of Agriculture, and was satisfied he would execute the law properly and intelligently.

Mr. Cullom said he knew that the Secretary had experts in various parts of the country seeking for seeds of all kinds of the highest quality and value.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Argument Against Corbett's Contention that He Is Entitled to a Seat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In accordance with a notice previously given, Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) in the Senate to-day, called up informally the resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring that Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the Senate from the State of Oregon.

Mr. Caffery presented an extended legal argument in support of the resolution. Mr. Caffery's contention was that a Governor of a State could not appoint to fill an original vacancy—a vacancy beginning with a new term—especially when the Legislature had had an opportunity to elect and had failed to do so. This point he supported by a long list of precedents and quotations from law. He maintained that the Constitutional authority of the Legislature could not be transferred to the Governor. He contended that the Oregon Legislature, by intrigue or otherwise, failed to elect, but that the Senate of the United States could not place a premium upon such dereliction of duty on the part of a Legislature as would enable the Governor to appoint a favorite of his to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Martin (Dem., Va.,) presented the credentials of Mr. Daniel as Senator from Virginia, elected for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1899.

CIVIL SERVICE HEARING.

Claims of Veterans Urged Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House Civil Service Committee gave a hearing to-day to a number of representatives of war veterans' interests involved in the proposed civil service legislation. Representative Howe of New York urged the interests of the survivors of the rebellion.

A. S. Iffla and E. W. Kay of Brooklyn, the latter the editor of a Grand Army journal, and representing several patriotic organizations of Brooklyn, and Commander-in-chief Gobin of the Grand Army of the Republic, protested against the clause in the pending bill depriving veterans of their pensions during their continuance in Government employ at over $1,200 per year. There was a general desire expressed for the obliteration of the distinction between the veterans discharged in the war on account of wounds received in the service and those not wounded, but who served out their terms, as to preference in Government employ as against civilians.

Charles W. Strout of Brooklyn protested against the alleged employment of 75 per cent. of civilians in the Navy Yard there, citing the efficiency of the veterans who before Dec. 20, 1896, he said, had outnumbered the civilians.

The Case of Mrs. Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Civil Service held an executive session at the beginning of its sitting to-day to consider the matter of the dismissal from the pension office of Mrs. Roberts, the woman whose case was brought to the attention of the Senate by Senator Allen. The committee had received a letter from Pension Commissioner Evans, indorsed by Secretary Bliss, in which he said there were no charges against Mrs. Roberts. Senator Allen was present when the letter was considered by the committee to-day, and the statement was semi-officially made after the close of the meeting that he was satisfied with the reply and would not further press his inquiry into her dismissal.

MISUSE OF FEDERAL MONEY.

Its Appropriation for a Sectarian Hospital Is Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Judge Hagner, in the Equity Court, to-day, made a ruling of far-reaching importance, holding in effect that it is unconstitutional for Congress to appropriate money for sectarian institutions. The court granted an injunction restraining the Treasurer of the United States from paying to the Directors of Providence Hospital any money belonging to the United States or the District of Columbia, in accordance with an agreement between the Commissioners of the District and the hospital Directors.

The agreement in question was that the Commissioners should erect on the grounds of Providence Hospital a building for the treatment of minor contagious diseases without expense to the hospital, and that the cost of the building should be paid out of an appropriation for that purpose contained in the District Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1897, and that when the building should be completed it should be turned over to the officers of Providence Hospital.

The application for the injunction was made by Joseph Bradfield, who maintained that the agreement involved a precedent for the appropriation of United States funds for the use and support of religious societies, contrary to the Constitution. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Organization of Republican Congressional Committee Begun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Republican members of both houses of Congress held a caucus to-night, at which organization of the Republican Congressional Committee was begun. About seventy Senators and Representatives attended. The committee as far as chosen to-night follows:

Colorado, Senator Wolcott; Connecticut, Senator Platt; Idaho, Senator Shoup; Illinios, Representative Cannon; Indiana, Representative Overstreet; Iowa, Representative Hull; Kansas, Representative Curtis; Massachusetts, Representative Simpkins; Michigan, Representative Spalding; Minnesota, Representative McCleary; Missouri, Representative Pearce; Montana, Senator Carter; Nebraska, Representative Mercer; New Hampshire, Senator Gallinger; New Jersey, Representative Loudenslager; New York, Representative Sherman; North Carolina, Representative Pearson; Ohio, Representative Van Voorhis; Oregon, Senator McBride; Pennsylvania, Representative Arnold; Tennessee, Representative Gibson; Texas, Representative Hawley; Virginia, Representative Walker; Washington, Senator Wilson; West Virginia, Representative Miller; Wisconsin, Representative Babcock; Wyoming, Senator Warren.

It seems to be practically settled that Chairman Babcock will be re-elected; that Secretary Mercer also will succeed himself; that Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts will be made Vice Chairman in place of Mr. Apsley of Massachusetts, who was not re-elected to Congress, and that Gen. Grosvenor, the present Chairman of the caucus, will continue in that office.

KOREAN MINISTER'S ESTATE.

Pom K. Soh Accused of Buying a House with Government Funds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Korean Minister, Chin Pom Ye, has filed a claim with the State Department to recover $4,500 from the estate of the late Pom K. Soh, former Minister to this country, who died in Washington last Fall.

Mr. Soh left a verbal will bequeathing his property in this country to Everett Frazer, Consul General of Korea in New York, in trust for Mr. Soh's relatives in Korea. To legally convey the property, a bill is now pending in Congress. The present Korean Minister alleges in his communication to the State Department to the house on Fourteenth Street, which represents the whole of Mr. Soh's estate, was not Mr. Soh's property, because bought with money intrusted to him by his Government.

The State Department has informed the Minister that the matter is not within the department's jurisdiction, and that his proper course is to institute civil suit to recover value of the property after the bill transferring it has been passed by Congress. This the Minister intends to do.

Wool Importations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. — The monthly statement of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the importation of wool into the Ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia during December amounted to 17,768,627 pounds, an increase over the November imports of over 7,500,000 pounds, and an increase over October of over 10,600,000 pounds. Of the whole importation over 16,000,000 pounds were of Class 3, unscoured.

Congressional Notes.

Secretary Long has sent to the House for inclusion in the Naval Appropriation bill an estimate of $6,500 for a hospital for contagious diseases at the naval station at Newport, R. I.

A bill repealing an act granting American register to the steamers Claribel and others was passed in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) said the act had been passed under a misapprehension, as the vessels were owned by Englishmen.

Secretary Long has sent to Congress additional deficiency estimates for an appropriation of $18,400 for the removal of construction and repair tools, &c., from Building No. 14 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is reported in a dangerous condition.

The House Committee on Library yesterday favorably reported a bill to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Smallwood and the soldiers of the "Maryland line" in the War for American Independence. The committee says the Old Guard occupied no higher station in the French Army than did the "Maryland line" in the Continental Army.

Senator Penrose yesterday introduced two bills for the regulation of rates of postage. One of them provides a uniform rate of 1 cent an ounce on all letters, with a minimum rate of 2 cents on letters. The other provides for one-cent postage on letters not to be delivered by carriers in the city to which directed. These one-cent stamps are to be tri-colored, red, white, and blue. Both bills were introduced by request.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday authorized the reporting of the bill fixing the rank and pay of military attachés of the United States Embassies and Legations at foreign Courts. The bill is recommended by both the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, who say its passage is necessary to give our military representatives abroad equal rank with those of other countries. The bill gives attachés of legations the rank and pay of Majors of infantry and those of embassies the rank and pay of Colonels of infantry.

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food Drink. A dose at bedtime brings refreshing slumber. The king of tonics. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

JAPAN PLACATED IN HAWAII

Her Objections to the Annexation of the Islands to the United States Removed.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR JAPANESE

Agreement Made Giving Them All the Privileges Accorded to Citizens of the Most Favored Nation in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Japan has been removed as an element in the opposition to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States. This result has been attained by an agreement between this Government and Japan, as represented by Minister Toru Hoshi, which, by practically settling the status of the Japanese in Hawaii, removes the only substantial difference that has existed between the two Governments.

The Japanese Government, for its part, announced some time ago that it no longer cared to interpose any objection to annexation of Hawaii based on principle. Since that time the correspondence between Minister Hoshi and the State Department has been directed to a satisfactory settlement of the status of the resident Japanese in Hawaii, and this last point has been adjusted so far as the executive branch of this Government is capable of acting independently, the agreement being reduced to the shape of a written memorandum. It is proposed that the agreement shall be in effect in July next year.

Among other things the agreement confers upon Japanese within the territory of the United States all of the rights accorded to the citizens of the most favored nation, which, of course, carries with it rights of naturalization and the exercise of the right of franchise. If annexation is effected, the Japanese in Hawaii will in 1899 have the same rights as those in the present limits of the United States. All that remains to be fixed is the status of the Japanese during the time that must elapse between the ratification of the annexation treaty and the beginning of the operation of the Japanese treaty of 1899. Inasmuch as the pending annexation treaty provides for the appointment of a commission to visit the islands and prepare such legislation as may be necessary to consummate the amalgamation of the territories, this last question could be adjusted along with other details in the bill to be reported to Congress.

A SENATE RESOLUTION.

Declares Against Intervention in the Affairs of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) introduced the following joint resolution:

"Resolved, That of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic polity; that the United States ought in nowise to interfere therewith, and that any intervention in the political affairs of those islands by any other Government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States."

The resolution follows the phraseology of the resolution adopted by the Senate May 31, 1894, having been reported by Mr. Turpie of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator White said he would call the resolution up to-morrow and ask the Senate to pass it without debate. It was his opinion that the intention of this country to defend the independence of the islands had been made sufficiently clear in the past, but he thought it would do no harm to reaffirm the doctrine by Congressional declaration at the present time.

TALKED LIKE MR. CLEVELAND.

An Illinois Opponent of Annexation Accused of Plagiarism.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—In the House to-day Representative Anderson (Rep.) offered a resolution favoring the annexation of Hawaii. Mr. McEnery (Dem.) spoke against it. Mr. Avery (Rep.) accused McEnery of plagiarism. "It strikes me," said he, "that it is very similar to a speech I have read, delivered by an eminent gentleman from Princeton, N. J."

The resolution was adopted.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Interior and Treasury Department Offices Filled—Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Interior—HUGH HENRY of Vermont, Pension Agent at Concord, N. H.; JOHN W. JOHNSON, to be Register of the Land Office at Lincoln, Neb.; JOHN W. ROSS, Receiver of Public Moneys at Glenwood Springs, Col.; HARRY BAILEY, Receiver of Public Moneys at Lake View, Oregon.

Treasury—ROBERT CARSON of New Jersey, Collector of Customs for the District of Perth Amboy, N. J.; WALTER S. VIEL of Indiana, Surveyor of Customs at the Port of Evansville, Ind.

Navy—Commodore CHARLES S. NORTON, to be Rear Admiral; Passed Assistant Engineer R. I. REID, to be Chief Engineer; Assistant Engineer CHARLES R. EMERICH, to be Passed Assistant Engineer.

War—Col. M. I. LUDINGTON, Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Brigadier General and Quartermaster General; First Lieut. H. H. BENHAM, Second Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. L. S. UPTON, Twenty-first Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. — Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New Jersey—Everittstown, H. S. Wars.

Connecticut—Ashford, Eugene B. Peck; Hop River, Herbert H. Boynton; West Wittington, Walter I. Nichols.

New York—Bridgeport, R. C. Brown; Clockville, George C. Way; East Onondaga, E. G. Fairchild; Fabius, Clarence D. Kennedy; Liverpool, George Smith; Lysander, George S. Haydon; Solsville, George R. Smith; Spafford, Uriah Roundy; Skaneateles Falls, Albert E. Ketcham.

NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS.

Non-Union Operatives Show Signs that They Would Like to Go Back.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 3.—The cotton mill strikers are fighting among themselves. Very little money has come in from other localities for the support of the strikers—it is said there is not enough in the relief fund to give the strikers over 6 cents apiece. Non-union operatives complain they do not get their share of even the little that comes in.

At the headquarters in Dawson's Hall this morning a non-union striker mounted the platform to make the announcement of a meeting of non-union men this afternoon to consider a proposition to return to work. He had talked but a moment when some of the crowd, which nearly filled the hall, set upon him, dragged him from the platform and put him out of the building.

In these circumstances not even the men who had threatened to advise the non-unionists to vote to return to work unless the union promised them aid were present at the appointed time this afternoon to call a meeting. But the disaffection has become sufficiently widespread to cause a feeling of uneasiness, and fears are expressed that unless some measure is taken right away the non-unionists will make trouble which may cause a stampede to the mills.

Capt. Carter's Court-martial.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—The trial by court-martial of Capt. Carter was continued to-day. J. W. O. Steerly, clerk in the United States Engineer's office, testified. His evidence tended to show that in recent years the Gaynors had had an interest in nearly every contract let by Capt. Carter.

Four negroes testified as to the character of the work done in the brush camps of the Atlantic Construction Company. They said bundles of brush frequently were condemned by the contractors and their pay cut down. These bundles went into the mattresses, and were just as good as the others, being condemned, they said, only for the purpose of cutting down the pay.

CUBAN WAR COST £56,000,000.

The Madrid Imparcial Complains that Senor De Lome Is Intrusted with Trade Negotiations.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The cost of the Cuban war, from February, 1895, to the end of 1897, is estimated officially at £48,000,000, ($240,000,000,) besides the arrears due from the Cuban Treasury, amounting to £8,000,000, ($40,000,000.)

The Imparcial complains that the commercial negotiations between Spain, Cuba, and the United States are being intrusted to Senor De Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and urges the Government to appoint experts to examine the terms of the treaty on Spain's behalf.

Cubans Destroy a Railroad Line.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—The insurgents have dynamited and destroyed a pontoon railroad line near San Felipe, Province of Havana.

GEN. BOYCE STILL ABSENT.

The Man Alleged to Have Worked for Senator Hanna's Election a Resident of Mt. Vernon.

Gen. H. H. Boyce, who was, by the statement of T. C. Campbell of Ohio, implicated in an alleged attempt to bribe members of the Ohio Legislature to vote for Mark Hanna for United States Senator, seems to be determined to avoid newspaper reporters and other inquisitive persons. An attempt to see him last evening at his home in Mount Vernon was as fruitless as a former attempt to find him at his New York City address, 29 East Seventy-sixth Street. As has already been told, Gen. Boyce was the lessee of an apartment house at that address and has not been seen or heard of there since some time about two weeks ago, when he went away, leaving a number of debts of various amounts unprovided for.

His Mount Vernon home is at 349 Bedford Avenue. He has been living there more than a year. The people in his neighborhood seem to know little about him. They said he had been absent about two weeks.

Mrs. Boyce came to the door when a reporter asked to see her. She said her husband was away from home, but she refused to say where he was or how he could be communicated with. She would not even say whether she knew where he was. She was asked whether she would like to say anything in his behalf regarding the story of his attempt to bribe members of the Ohio Legislature.

"I don't know anything about it—I can't say anything," she answered, placidly. "I think it likely he will say something in two or three days."

Mrs. Boyce did not seem to be troubled or excited. Her manner and her answers to some other questions asked her indicated that her husband is within easy reach, and that she is in direct communication with him, but has not recently had any extended or general conversation with him.

TRAGEDY LAID TO WITCHES.

Sol F. Autrey, a Maniac, Kills Three Persons and Injures Three Others in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3.—Sol. F. Autrey, a farmer, accompanied by his family, went early yesterday morning to visit his aged father and mother living near Mulberry, Franklin County. Shortly after his arrival Autrey became engaged in a religious argument with the old folks. Suddenly he grasped an iron bar, killed his aged father, mother, and his ten-year-old son, and seriously wounded his wife and three remaining children, two of whom are not expected to live. His wife and eldest daughter, although badly hurt, managed to notify the neighbors.

When they reached the house they found Autrey a raving maniac, with his clothing on fire. He was overpowered after a hard struggle. He has been chained all day, talking incoherently, swearing that witches were the cause of the act.

RESERVATION LAND BOUGHT.

Bannocks and Shoshones Sell Jackson's Hole Hunting Ground.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Feb. 3.—C. G. Hoyt of the Fort Hall Indian Commission has practically concluded a treaty with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, for the purchase of 418,000 acres of their reservation for the lump sum of $525,000. The treaty provides for the payment of $75,000 to the Indians for the relinquishment of their hunting right in Jackson's Hole.

CLARION, PENN., IN A BAD WAY.

Abandoned by a Railroad and Involuntarily Temperance.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—Several months ago the Pittsburg and Western Railroad decided that the business of Clarion, Penn., was insufficient to justify the repairing of a bridge, and the town was abandoned. The residents had to cross the Clarion River and then go a mile and a half to the railroad terminal. To make matters worse, the county court changed the date of granting liquor licenses, and the town "went dry" for a month. The citizens established a 'bus line to Sligo, ten miles away, where connection was made with the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The railway company to-day decided to repair the bridge.

Interscholastic Chess Tourney.

The second round in the interscholastic chess tournament was played at De La Salle School yesterday. The play was better and faster than on the first day. Libaire of De La Salle, the present individual champion, beat Brown of Cutler School in a brilliant game. Lynch of De La Salle beat Munson, Cutler School, in 14 moves. Arnstein, Sachs School, and Engels, Columbia Grammar School, attracted a great deal of attention. The Columbia School representatives won in 35 moves. Hankinson, Columbia Grammar School, and Wertheimer, Sachs School, consented to draw after 50 moves. The pairing for to-day is as follows: Brown vs. Hankinson; Engels vs. Manson; Briggs vs. Lynch; Libaire vs. Matteson.

Will Increase the Golf Committee.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association yesterday sent out a circular advocating the addition of two members to the committee. The circular fulfills the requirements necessitating a ten days' notice before the matter is taken up at the next annual meeting of the association. There is little doubt that the membership of the committee will be increased from five to seven. The change is said to have been desirable for some time owing to the rapid growth of the interest taken in the game. It is probable that one of the new members will be a New Yorker.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, six furlongs. Hermoso won, Blarney Stone second, Valencienne third. Time—1:17½.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. George Miller won, Don Fulano second, Major Cook third. Time—1:31¾.

THIRD RACE.—Gentlemen riders, one mile. Wawona won, Dick Behan second, Veragua third. Time—1:48¼.

FOURTH RACE.—The San Rafael Stakes, selling, one mile and three-eighths. Garland Bar won, Judge Denny second, Collins third. Time—2:25¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Fashion Plate won, Polish second, Lena third. Time—1:44.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, seven furlongs. Geyser won, Orimar second, Trolley third. Time—1:29¾.

Knickerbockers Win at Basket Ball.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club basket ball players easily won their game with a team representing Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment at the clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, last night by a score of 21 to 8.

St. Nicholas Club Wins at Hockey.

The second teams of the St. Nicholas Skating Club and Hockey Club of New York met for the first time this season at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, and the St. Nicholas team won by a score of 7 to 3.

EXODUS TO THE KLONDIKE

Trains Through St. Paul Crowded with Gold Seekers on Their Way to the Fields.

DOGS STOLEN FOR THE TRAINS

Gen. Merriam to Send an Exploring Expedition Over the Copper River to Find a Route to the Mining Regions on the Yukon.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 3.—As the gateway between the East and the Klondike, this city has for some weeks been the witness of many returning parties of gold finders and of parties of gold seekers. The trains to the coast over both the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern are crowded, many of the parties being made up in the Northwest and outfitting here, but more are coming from the East and stopping off here to add to their supplies and outfits. Two local companies have just been organized and have started for the gold fields, but they have no present intention to dig for the metal, having bought dog trains, by means of which they expect to make most of their money.

Most of the men in the companies are railroaders, and about half the stockholders go along to work. Nearly every city in this State has contributed a share to the number of Klondikers, and most of them have given something to increase the army of dogs now en route to Alaska. So active has become the market for large dogs that the local police receive daily complaints at the disappearance of valuable canines, but in most cases have been too late to reclaim the four-footed property. One woman found her dog crated and ready for shipment, but before an officer could be called the train pulled out with her dog. Several dogs have been rescued at the station.

THE CORONA'S PASSENGERS.

About Fifty Remain on Lewis Island with Their Outfits and Animals.

FORT WRANGEL, Jan. 29.—The steamer Oregon of the Portland-Alaska Line, on her way to Alaska, anchored off Lewis Island and rescued a portion of the passengers of the wrecked Corona who were not taken off by the Al Ki last Thursday.

About fifty of the Corona's passengers were left on the island. They would not go on the Oregon unless Capt. Stephens would agree to take all their baggage, outfits, and animals. They had about twenty-five tons of supplies on the beach. As it would take several days to get all the stuff aboard, Capt. Stephens would not comply with the request. The people left on the island are well supplied with provisions, tents, and bedding. They will probably stay there until some boat comes along and picks them up.

ALASKA EXPLORING PARTY.

Army Expedition to Survey a Trail Over the Copper River Route.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Secretary of War has telegraphed instructions to Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, Feb. 1, to organize and send an exploring expedition over the Copper River route, in Alaska, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a practicable Summer or Winter route, wholly within the territory of the United States, for mail and supplies, or for mail alone, could be found to the mining regions on the Yukon, between Forty Mile Creek and Circle City.

The organization of the party and the selection of officers to command it have been left to the judgment of Gen. Merriam. In case a practicable route can be found, instructions were given to so mark it that it could be followed hereafter. The party is to take, as far as practicable, such supplies as may be found to be feasible to relieve any persons in distress that may be encountered. The natives of the Copper River Valley have been reported as aggressive, and the officers in charge will be expected to use their efforts to conciliate them.

The party will be instructed to proceed as far as practicable toward Circle City, and, if deemed advisable, to communicate with the relief expedition taking supplies to the Yukon, and the two parties will cooperate in the work of exploration. The expedition will probably make an entrance by Port Valdes, on Prince William Sound, unless it be found that some other point is more advisable.

THE GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

Nearly 5,000 Persons Attend the Affair Held at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The eighth annual German charity ball, given under the auspices of the German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and Beethoven Maennerchor, was held last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. In point of attendance it exceeded any of its predecessors. Every box was filled to its utmost capacity, and the dancing floor was crowded to the limit. It is estimated that fully 5,000 persons attended the affair.

The decorations were simple in the extreme. Palms, ferns, and flowers were in evidence everywhere, and in front of the proscenium arch blazed from a multitude of miniature gas lamps the word "Charity." Promptly at 11 o'clock E. Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band sounded the opening march, the order of which was as follows: The delegates of the three bachelor associations, in files of two, from the end of the floor to the stage, followed by the President of the Charity Ball Association, Rudolph Schaefer, and Mrs. J. C. G. Hupfel, who were in turn followed by the Honorary Committee and ladies. Arriving at the stage, the bachelors presented front and reviewed the first dance.

During the first few dances the boxholders remained in their seats, but when the affair assumed full swing, most of them left their seats to take part in the general merriment. The ballroom presented a glittering spectacle.

The Reception Committee wore handsome oxidized silver medals, attached to white silk ribbons, donated by President Schaefer, and included:

Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, Dr. C. Beck, Charles Brandt, Jr., Hubert Cillis, George Ehret, John Von Glahn, J. C. G. Hupfel, William H. Klenke, H. C. Kudlich, J. B. Pannes, Herman Ridder, F. A. Ringler, Jacob Ruppert, George G. Schaefer, Ralph Trautmann, Richard Weinacht, E. G. W. Woerz, and William Zinsser, Jr.

The box holders included R. F. Amend, S. Bergmann, A. Von Briesen, A. Doelger, George H. Diehl, P. Doelger, C. A. Flammer, Mrs. R. Herrmann, Carl Hanssen, John W. Keller, R. Katzenmayer, Joseph Liebmann, J. A. May, W. C. Muschenheim, C. F. MacLean, Oswald Ottendorfer, Louis Ottmann, G. Piel, Dr. J. H. Senner, Carl Schurz, E. J. H. Tamsen, John Unger, Mrs. A. Woerishoffer, Oscar F. Zollikoffer, Heinrich Zoellner, and J. W. Stuesberg.

It was estimated that the proceeds of the ball this year will amount to over $12,000, and the charities benefited by the distribution of this amount are:

German Hospital and Dispensary, German Society, St. Mark's Hospital, German Dispensary, west side; Isabella Home, German Poliklinik, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, St. Francis's Hospital, and the German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans.

Shortly after midnight supper was served, the catering being in charge of Mr. Schaerz, steward of the German Liederkranz. Oscar B. Weber, Chairman of the Press Committee, entertained a number of his friends in the Press Room. Among the guests present were A. F. Sutherland, George Ehret, Paul Goepel, Richard Katzenmayer, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Frank Ehret, Carl Rosenfeld, A. Scharmann, Gen. James H. Jordan, William H. Bradley, G. Schuchmann, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Senner, Judge John P. Schuchman, and Doré Kuhe.

CASTORIA.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE HERE.

English Author and Poet Comes to Give Readings—His Opinion of Zola's Position.

Richard Le Gallienne, poet, critic, and writer of short stories, is at the Waldorf-Astoria with his beautiful Danish wife. They arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic. They expect to remain here until Autumn. Fragments of Mr. Le Gallienne's translation of Omar Khayyam, the Persian poet, have recently appeared in The Cosmopolitan Magazine, and have excited a good deal of comment among literary men. In fact, almost everything that Mr. Le Gallienne does excites literary men; the public reads his work, admires or condemns, and is silent.

In appearance, Mr. Le Gallienne is young and altogether striking. He wears his hair long, and has a clean-shaven face with clear-cut features. His face reminds one of the pictures of Chatterton. In the centre of a large shirt front is a solitary gold stud, and above a huge black négligé tie. He talks easily and with quiet emphasis on what interests him. What he says is as original as his dress.

Mr. Le Gallienne admires the work of Walt Whitman very much.

"Whitman has a large following in London," he said. "He has done much for me. He did not have much regard for technique but he was a thorough poet in thought; really the most original man since Christ.

"The English don't care much for young poets until they die or grow old. Then they admire them and devour their obituaries with avidity, and are never tired of telling the world what it has so long missed. You do things differently here. Here young writers have a warm welcome until they go out of fashion and pass on to fame or to oblivion."

Speaking of the Dreyfus affair, he said:

"Of course the Dreyfus case finds much interest in London, especially since Emile Zola has so courageously defied the ruling army clique. Zola has many warm friends in London; they are all high in his praise, and his mail from across the channel must be considerably augmented with their notes of sympathy and of encouragement. We all feel that he is brave; but more than that, we are quite sure that he knows what he is about. There isn't a saner writer in the world than Emile Zola. If he is defeated, if the majority of French intelligence desert him, I think it more than probable that he may take up his residence in London."

Reverting to English literary life, Mr. Le Gallienne went on in this way:

"Of the younger English poets I think Stephen Phillips has the most promising future; his work shows much strength and beauty of diction. I admire William Morris, and his sociological, I should say Socialist, poems appeal to me very much. There is certainly too much wealth and too few people who may enjoy it. Leisure and wealth and labor should be better divided.

"I have now two books which are forthcoming shortly—a volume of poems, 'Lone in London,' and a novel called 'The Romance of Zion Chapel.' I expect to give readings from my books here, and may possibly lecture on the contemporaneous English poets."

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Col. J. B. Nixon, U. S. Army.

GILSEY—Ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher, Albany.

HOLLAND—Major M. Ewing, London; Baron de Batz, Paris.

WALDORF—Capt. Kenneth Campbell, London; Richard Le Gallienne, London; Lord Dungarven, England.

WINDSOR—Marquis de Rojas, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alms, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens and white goods; J. J. Luckey, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

Binswanger, The M., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, notions; Hoffman House.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, silks, notions, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Barnett Brothers & Aufsesser, Troy, N. Y.; F. M. Aufsesser, knit goods; 43 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and curtains; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Christman & Bliedung, Joplin, Mo.; P. A. Christman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Pease, blankets and flannels; 115 Worth Street.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; B. Davidson, notions and furnishing goods; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Denver, The, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; I. Scotland, notions, fancy goods, and ribbons; 447 Broome Street; St. George Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and flannels; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; G. W. Donn, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.

Frank, L. W., Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. W. Frank, silks; Everett House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Fox, dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goodstock Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. C. Peters, white goods and linens; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, knit goods, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; C. R. Shaw, cloaks and suits; 55 Franklin Street.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linings, ribbons, and neckwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Hirsch Dry Goods & Millinery Company, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Hirsch, notions, furnishing goods, and millinery; 720 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Hirsch, S., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. L. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; E. L. Kaufman, dry goods; 699 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Knowles & Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. J. Gardner, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Kleinhaus, H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Kleinhaus, clothing; Hoffman House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Schauer, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Menken, The J. S., Company; Memphis, Tenn.; G. A. Robin, housefurnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, notions and fancy goods; J. Smith, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Wash.; H. S. Taylor, notions, fancy goods, laces, embroideries, jewelry, &c.; A. A. Cragin, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks and suits; 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rothschild, Levi, & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith-Farwell-Steele Company, Duluth, Minn.; G. C. Steele, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Hepburn, ribbons; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Dickinson, dry goods; C. Rochot, housefurnishing goods; 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sadler & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; C. M. Sadler, notions; 412 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Walker, underwear and hosiery; H. Shepherd, laces and embroideries; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing and rubber goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, ribbons, trimmings, and buttons; B. Thompson, furnishing goods; J. D. Fox, candies; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerlach Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss N. E. Higgins, skirts; 102 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens; Sturtevant House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis Mo.; Mrs. F. Thorne, ladies' and infants' wear; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks and suits; 443 Broome Street; Holland House.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Snellenberg, clothing; 828 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sullivan, Hettrech & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. J. Unmack, upholstery goods and furniture; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Weinberg & Lehman, Baltimore, Md.; S. Weinberg, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Blooming Grove Park Dinner.

The second annual dinner of the Blooming Grove Park Association will be given at Delmonico's next Tuesday evening. The invited guests are John W. Griggs, Robert B. Roosevelt, Joseph S. Neff, Henry E. Howland, Julien T. Davies, Warren Higley, and A. N. Cheny.

Run Down and Killed!

Hundreds of people lose their lives every year through being run down by horse-cars, cable-cars or electric-trolleys.

Thousands of people are daily risking their lives in another way. They are run down and killed by reason of ill health. They allow their systems to get weak, and some slight illness develops into a fatal disease.

It is wiser to take no risks but to build up health, strength and vitality by the use of a healthful stimulant. There is nothing better than

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,

which is unequaled for its strengthening, invigorating, tonic effects. It is not an ordinary whiskey but a preparation having wonderful medicinal powers. It is universally prescribed and recommended.

Be sure that you get Duffy's pure malt whiskey. It is the only medicinal whiskey in the market.

The Overcoat we make to order at $18 is double value. Sample garments for inspection.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

RUPTURE SURE CURE. BOOK FREE.
S. J. Sherman, Rupture Specialist, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SPEECH BY LYMAN J. GAGE

He Discusses the Relations of Business to Government Finances Before a Baltimore Audience.

LEGAL TENDERS INTERLOPERS

They Lack the Quality of Legitimacy, Mr. Gage Says, Because They Are Not True Credit Instruments.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—At the annual banquet to-night of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association the Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, was the principal speaker. Mr. Gage's topic was "The Relations of Business to Government Finances." In the course of his address he said:

"The theory on which our Government rests is that it shall guarantee the ability of man to work out his own destiny; protect him from unjust aggression in his common rights, from enemies at home, from foes without; do for the whole body of the State what the individual initiative could not secure, and leave men free to work out, through the paths of industry and enterprise, their own individual material salvation—this, I understand, to be the spirit and essence of our American political institutions. Whenever, therefore, the State takes over to itself functions alien to its own nature; whenever it interferes, unless to secure general equity and justice, with those operations which men in their free relations with each other will develop and carry forward, there is injected into the field of industrial activities and commercial exchange the injurious influence of a body foreign to these activities. It was in recognition of this that a wise man once said, in substance if not in form, 'The best legislation touching the economic relations of men has been that which repealed previous legislation.'

"What is true of production and its tools, of commerce and its methods, of trade and its money, is equally true of that imponderable thing which, in a higher order of society, is known as credit. Credit is a sentiment in the mind which induces the possessor of a great thing to pass to another the use and enjoyment of that thing against the expectation of a future reimbursement. As a sentiment in the mind, legislation is powerless to direct or coerce it. Promissory notes, bills of exchange, entries on books of account, bank checks, and bank notes are the outward evidences that the phenomena of credit have occurred. All these instruments constructively certify in commercial life that value has passed, that it will be used, maintained, or increased, and will always remain, in some form, available for the redemption or payment of the credit to which it owes the fact of its transfer. This is the law, not made by man, but inhering in the nature of credit, its function and its relationships.

"It is the just complaint against Government issues of money that, though obedient to the legislative will, it is, nevertheless, not in harmony with higher economic law which blesses the obedient and punishes all violation, whether the violation be willful or through ignorance. A true credit instrument, truthfully evidencing that a thing of value has passed—yet still exists in fact—even if transformed in shape and substance, such an instrument is clothed with the quality of legitimacy. If the fact be otherwise, if the value passed has been consumed, destroyed, or lost, the credit instrument itself becomes a commercial interloper, a misleading token, nor can Kings, Emperors, or Senates change the fact.

"Our own legal tender notes, dear as they are to the patriotic heart, serviceable as they are in a great crisis, are yet out of accord with the true economic laws. The value for which they were originally issued was immediately consumed or destroyed. As now reissued, they are evidences of a value already consumed by the issuer, or of service already past. These notes, operating in the commercial field, thus differentiated from the true credit instruments which commerce can create, must somewhere work injury, even if we cannot distinctively point it out.

"In my opinion it is here that business receives an injury general and wide reaching through its forced relations to Government paper money.

"I wish it were not so. I would be glad in this regard to be in error. Neither is it pleasant nor popular to bear this witness if it be true, but I know of no higher duty upon the man who loves his country, who desires it to march in the vanguard of progress and prosperity among the nations of the earth, than to deal faithfully according to the light of his honest convictions with those great questions which affect for good or ill his country's welfare."

Secretary Gage was the first speaker. Postmaster General Gary followed with a talk on the relations of the Postal Service to commerce; Congressman Dingley spoke on "Our Industrial and Business Future"; Congressman Allen on "Cuba," and Congressman Walker on "Women."

FICKLE LOUISVILLE GIRL WEDS.

After Jilting Three Lovers She Is Married to a Fourth Out of Hand.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—Henry Meyers, a grocer, who was jilted by Ellen Earhart a few days before their wedding was to have taken place and after the invitations had been issued, has now lost his fickle sweetheart for good. She left town when she deserted him and went to Nashville. He was the third she had jilted here.

She returned to town yesterday. George Wheeler of 1,015 Ballard Street, met her at the station, and became her accepted lover. Wheeler took no chances. He called a carriage and drove to Jeffersonville, where he had the wedding ceremony performed before she could change her mind.

The Wanamaker Store

Further Furniture Facts

YOU can't tell whether you're getting a bargain or not, until you see the goods. Prices in themselves are not conclusive. In reading the following detail, please do so with this in mind:—

That the selection of this furniture for our February sale has been made from the offerings of only well-known and reliable makers, whose names are in themselves guaranties of worth and workmanship;

That the sale-list includes a number of pieces of the magnificent "hand-made" furniture recently described to you, and which is *admittedly the finest made in this country*, outside of the highest class custom work;

That the Brass and Iron Bedsteads are taken from our regular stock,—and you know what *that* is.

Low prices, certainly,—low enough to make you suspicious of qualities, perhaps, if it were not this store which was offering them. But beside low prices,—above and beyond the mere element of little figures,—the furniture is *good* furniture, and in many cases the best furniture which money will buy.

Now read the prices.

Bedroom Suits

At $9.50—Of oak, 3 pieces; full-sized bedstead, carved headboard; bureau with top 36x17, 3 large drawers, French bevel plate mirror 18x20; washstand with double closet.

At $18—Of ash, 3 pieces; full-sized bedstead, carved headboard; cheval dressing bureau, top 46x17, 2 large and 2 small drawers and hat box in base, bevel plate mirror 18x40; washstand, top 31x16, with 3 drawers in base, cast brass trimmings.

At $45—Of curly birch, 3 pieces; full sized bedstead, headboard nicely carved; dressing bureau with fancy shaped front, top 44x22, 2 large and 2 small drawers in base, pattern plate French bevel mirror 26x32; fancy shaped front combination commode, top 20x34; cast brass trimmings; highly polished.

At $65—Of solid mahogany, 3 pieces; full sized bedstead, carved headboard; dressing bureau with swell front, fancy shaped top 48x22, 2 large and 2 small drawers in base, pattern plate French bevel mirror 30x40; swell front commode with fancy shaped top 18x36; cast brass trimmings; highly polished.

Bureaus

At $5—Of oak, fancy shaped top, 32x16, 3 large drawers, cast brass handles; mirror 16x20.

At $7—Of oak, top 16x36, 3 large drawers, cast brass handles and bevel plate mirror 18x20.

At $8.75—Of oak, top 33x20, 3 large drawers and cupboard in base, cast brass handles and bevel plate mirror 12x20

Bedsteads

At $3—Enameled bedsteads, 3 feet wide, with best quality woven wire mattress, guaranteed for five years.

At $7.90—Enameled bedstead, in all the widths, swell footboard, brass top rails and brass knobs, best quality woven wire mattress; guaranteed for five years.

Toilet Tables

At $10—Enamel finished, fancy shaped top 20x30, 1 large drawer, serpentine front, oval French bevel plate mirror 16x20.

At $16—Of solid mahogany, fancy shaped top 32x19, 1 large drawer, swell front and oval French bevel plate mirror 16x24.

The Difference Between 88 and 100

IF your eyes are sufficiently keen to distinguish between a cloth having 100 threads to the inch, and one having 88, you can tell at a glance the difference between the ginghams we are selling at

Eight and One-Half Cents a Yard

and the best ginghams made in the world. Can you do it?

There's no other difference than this one of threads per inch. The patterns are just as good,—in fact practically identical. But the other costs 25c. a yard,—35c. a yard if it is Scotch.

These are now regular 12½c. goods, but probably more familiar to you as the kind which ruled at 20c. a yard for some years. We sold 19,765 yards of them yesterday at 8½c. There remain of the lot something less than 57,000 yards, not enough for three days' selling, for to-day's selling will be larger than yesterday's. Don't be too late.

New Lot of Children's Dresses. AN interesting display of pretty garments in the Children's Wear Store to-day. Among them a new arrival of moderately-priced percale and gingham dresses for tots 2 to 4 years of age.

At 65c.—Of percale, in pink or blue grounds with neat stripes or checks. Gretchen, yoke effect, and bertha; collar, sleeves and belt trimmed with white braid.

At 85c.—Boy's dress of percale, box-plaited from neck; large square collar, cuffs and belt trimmed with braid.

At $1—Guimpe dress of gingham, blouse effect; double ruffle around shoulders, embroidery trimmed; red, blue or pink plaids or checks.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two Corset Chances. ABOUT 600 new corsets, bought advantageously, go on sale this morning at a third off usual prices. In all sizes and shapes.

At 95c.—Of French coutil, extra long waist, high corded bust, well boned, 2 side steels, white and drab, 18 to 30 inches; regularly $1.50.

At $1.75—A short corset similar to popular little French models; straight front, short sudden hip, medium and low bust, long waist, trimmed with lace and ribbon, white or black sateen; no side steels; regular $2.50.

Second floor.

Old Furniture Made New. WE'LL re-upholster and recover that old parlor suit and make it look nearly as bright as when purchased. There are English corduroys here at 85c. a yd.—18 colors; silk-faced Tapestries in 5 colors at $1.75; and beautiful silk Tapestries in 3 colors at $3.75.

Third floor.

Men's Suits. Be Quick! WE took stock in the Clothing Store this week. It is always a process which results in discoveries, and we made one this time. We found more broken lots than we expected. Broken lots have no business here, and so:—

About one hundred Men's Suits in fancy cheviots and worsteds,—good styles and desirable, or they wouldn't be broken up in sizes.

Formerly $13.50 to $20; now $10 a suit.

Second floor.

Consider This. DO you realize what reading Ridpath's History of the World would do for you?

A half hour daily for a single year will put you in touch with every important event since human life began.

Is knowledge worth while? Historical information lies at the foundation of all learning. Everything that is, is but the result of what has been.

And the pleasure of it! Ridpath's Great Universal History is as fascinating as a romance.

Upon payment of One Dollar the complete set is delivered at once. There are eight massive volumes, 6,500 pages, 4,000 illustrations. Members agree to make fifteen monthly payments to complete the transaction—first payment in thirty days after joining—for the cloth-bound, $1.50 a month; for the half-Russia—by far the more durable and attractive—$2 a month; for sumptuous full morocco, $2.50 a month.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information, sent free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Picture Framing. WE frame pictures to order promptly and at little cost. An assortment of mouldings from which choosing should be easy. You may see them in the new picture store, Fifth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FALL CAMPAIGN PROSPECTS

Two Republican and Two Democratic State Tickets Likely to be Put Forward.

SENATOR MURPHY'S POSITION

Republicans Determined, It Is Said, to Force Through the Weekes Resolution Calling Upon Him to Resign.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Two Republican and two Democratic State tickets in the field this Fall is the picture that is fast forming itself in the vision of keen-eyed observers of the political situation here.

Recent events have served to develop the picture into clear outlines. The action of Senator Murphy in voting for the Teller resolution has called out declarations from the leaders of the National Democratic Party, which leave hardly a doubt that it will have a ticket in the field not only for State officers but for Congressmen and members of the Legislature. Charles Tracey of this city, Chairman of the National Democratic (Sound Money) Committee, expresses the opinion that Senator Murphy's course means that his party will be compelled to put out its own candidates this Fall.

"It is the only way for us to meet the issue," he said. "We cannot indorse now what we opposed in 1896, and we don't propose to be forced into the Republican camp. The only method left open for us is to fight in the next campaign on the same lines as the last."

Assemblyman Seligsberg, the one National Democrat in the Legislature, indorses Chairman Tracey's views.

"What else is there for us to do but put up candidates of our own?" he said to-day. "We can't follow Tammany in the path marked out by Senator Murphy. The time for them to have repudiated Bryanism is past. They haven't done it. They have swallowed the whole Chicago platform, and it goes without saying that we can't vote with them on that. It simply means that there will be two Democratic tickets this Fall, and that the Republicans will sweep the State."

These declarations, which are believed to correctly represent the sentiment of the "Sound-Money" Democrats, are based, it is noted, on the assumption that Senator Murphy's vote indicates what the Democratic State Convention will do on the gold and silver issue. It is not doubted here that it does, and that when Mr. Murphy cast his vote it was with the approval and indorsement of Richard Croker.

The Republicans themselves, however, do not share Mr. Seligsberg's prophecy that the Democratic division means their victory. The talk of a fair primary bill which shall have the effect of healing the breach in the party ranks has deceived very few into believing that the radical differences existing inside the party and the bitter opposition organized to the machine leaders can be so easily glossed over.

Gov. Black is given credit for wanting a fair bill passed. Such a bill would be to his interest, even if other motives were wanting. But it is recognized by all who look deeper than the surface that the men who have been fighting Mr. Platt and his "machine" for years are not going to be brought back under his domination by the bait of a primary bill. The movement to form a State organization has been called off, but it is not dead. The men at its head are playing a little politics themselves. They are waiting to see what the machine is going to do with its primary promises. But whether those promises are redeemed or not, the evidence points unmistakably to a second Republican State ticket when the nominations come to be made. Republicans who foresee this result fear that such a ticket would more than offset for them the good effects of the Democratic split.

It is understood that Mr. Weekes's resolution calling on Senator Murphy to resign will not be taken up Monday night, as was intended. The town meetings are to be held throughout the State on Tuesday, and so many of the Republican members will be absent on Monday that consideration of the resolution will be postponed to a later date.

It developed to-day, however, that the Republicans have determined to force the resolution through when they do get ready to take it up. They will do this after a call of the House, and insist on every member voting, with a view to putting the Democrats on record. Mr. Seligsberg is expected to make a speech favoring the resolution.

SENATOR BRUSH'S BLOW AT MURPHY

Offers a Resolution Strongly Condemning His Vote for Silver.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Senator Brush of Brooklyn in the Senate this morning introduced a resolution censuring "a United States Senator," and drawn in the same line as the Weekes resolution, but not requesting resignation. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, A resolution has passed the United States Senate which attacks the integrity of the finances of this Nation and is calculated to subvert the principles of sound money and honest and stable currency; and

"Whereas, The great State of New York has been grossly misrepresented by one of its Senators in that body casting his vote for these resolutions, thus aiding in the enunciation of principles calculated to foster distrust and disaster to the financial and business interests of the State; and

"Whereas, the Honorable William McKinley, the President of the Nation, by his patriotic and wise utterances at the banquet of the National Manufacturers' Association, in New York on Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1898, presented a striking contrast to such action by the reassertion of his loyalty to the financial principles so unanimously indorsed by the voters of this State in 1896, and,

"Whereas, we believe that the honor of the Nation should be jealously guarded by a strict adherence to the sound money plank of the St. Louis platform; therefore,

"Resolved, if the Assembly concur, that the Legislature of the State of New York condemns the action of the Senator who voted for these resolutions, and heartily commends the utterances of the President and declares unequivocally in favor of an honest currency with every dollar of our obligations, bonded and otherwise, payable in gold coin or its equivalent."

The resolution was made a special order for Monday night next.

ANOTHER GOOD ROADS BILL.

Senator Burns Introduces a Measure Suggesting the Issue of Bonds.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—In the Senate this morning Senator Burns introduced another Good Roads bill, providing for submission to the people at the next general election of the proposition to issue bonds of the State to the amount of $12,000,000 for the improvement of public highways. If approved the bonds are to be issued for a period of not more than seventeen years, to bear interest at 4 per cent., payable semi-annually in New York City. The Boards of Supervisors of each county are directed to designate such roads as will form a continuous highway across the State. The roads are to be constructed on what is known as the macadam system.

The expense of building and repairing the culverts and bridges over six feet in length is made a charge upon the county, and when the road is completed the county must bear the expense of keeping it in proper condition, the control of the road being vested with the Board of Supervisors. After Jan. 1, 1899, all vehicles, except carriages carrying a weight not exceeding 1,200 pounds, must have a tire three inches wide.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

To Compel Elevated Railroads to Run Smoking Cars.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Senator Ford introduced a bill to-day requiring smoking cars to be provided on elevated railroads in cities of the first class. It provides that every railroad or railway corporation or company now or hereafter operating an elevated railroad in any city of the first class shall attach to every passenger train which it shall run or operate at least one smoking car properly equipped for smokers. Any railroad company which shall violate any provision of this act shall be subject to a penalty of $100 for each and every offense, to be recovered in civil action by the city.

Other bills of interest to New York City have been introduced as follows:

Senator Burns—Directing the City of New York to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay each Volunteer Fireman of that part of Westchester County annexed to the City of New York a sum of $50 a month up to Jan. 1, 1899.

Senator Burns—Amending the New York charter in relation to the Police Pension Fund by providing that each Captain heretofore relieved and dismissed from the force shall be placed on the roll of the Police Pension Fund, and if at the time of such dismissal he received an annual salary of $2,750, he shall receive a pension of $1,375 a year.

Senator Higbie—Providing that the tenure of office of school teachers in the territory annexed to New York shall be the same as that of teachers in the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Senator McCarren—Authorizing the issuing of licenses for the hawking, vending, and peddling of merchandise to Volunteer Firemen, the same as to honorably discharged soldiers.

Mr. Tiffany—Providing for the widening and improving of Degraw Street, from New York Avenue to East New York Avenue, and of Union Street, from New York Avenue to East New York Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

TIBBETTS'S REVOLT AND DOOM.

His Successor Said to Have Already Been Chosen—The Fight Against Commissioner Baker.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The action of Senator Tibbetts in opposing the confirmation of Frank M. Baker as Railroad Commissioner in the Senate to-day created something of a sensation in that body. It was the first cropping out of the opposition to Gov. Black which has been alleged to exist there, and showed that Mr. Tibbetts, while nominally acting with the "machine," is really as ready for revolt from its rule on occasion as he was when he voted against the confirmation of Louis F. Payn as Insurance Commissioner last year. It has been understood for some time that Mr. Tibbetts's insubordination was to be punished by his defeat for the Senate should he offer for re-election. He comes from Gov. Black's County of Rensselaer, and the Governor is understood to have already selected his successor in the Senate.

A noticeable incident of the vote on Baker's confirmation was that Senator Brackett, who last year offered a bill enlarging the Railroad Commission so as to make way for a working railroad man on it, did not answer when his name was called. He did not ask to be excused from voting; he simply sat silent in his seat.

Senator Cantor, in opposing Mr. Baker's confirmation, spoke of the necessity of having a practical railroad man on the commission. He spoke of the late Commissioner Rickard, whom he characterized as one of the best Commissioners that had ever served the State, and criticised the original appointment of Mr. Baker to succeed a practical railroad man as a violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the law.

Senator Raines, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, made reply that when Mr. Baker's appointment was under consideration the first time it was shown that he had been identified with railroad work from boyhood. Senator Raines read a few telegrams from Buffalo railroad employes asking for Commissioner Baker's confirmation.

Senator Cantor answered that the requests were individual, and not as representative of railroad labor. Senator Cantor made the statement that not only the railroad organizations but kindred labor organizations of the State opposed the appointment of Commissioner Baker.

Senator Tibbitts spoke against the confirmation of Mr. Baker. He said that his opposition was not on personal grounds as against the Commissioner, or against the Governor, but in the name of the railroad men of the State. He said the falling off of the Republican vote last Fall might be found in failure to recognize railroad men.

A vote on the confirmation: For confirmation, 31; against, 13.

BILL TO REPEAL THE RAINES LAW.

Mr. Harburger Before the Assembly Committee on Excise.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—A meeting of the Assembly Committee on Excise was held this afternoon to hear arguments on the bill introduced by Mr. Harburger of New York to repeal the Raines law.

Mr. Harburger said: "The Raines act now in force, has ruined thousands, created a huge political trust, and has centralized the business among the few, who are glad that their poor and unfortunate brethren are driven out of the business. The respectable saloon keeper is driven out of existence, deprivation and starvation staring him in the face. On Sundays he must close, while his neighbor, under the guise of a Raines hotel, does open business. The Waldorf, the Millionaires' Club, and others of the same pattern do a thriving Sunday trade, while the poor man and the clubs who benefited mankind in general have been driven to the wall."

A further hearing on the bill will be held next Thursday afternoon, when the Maloney bill, drafted by the State Liquor Dealers' Association, will also be taken up.

TO AMEND THE BANKING LAW.

Mr. Page's Senate Bill Providing for Branch Banks.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The provision of the State banking law that no bank shall open or keep an office of deposit or discount other than its principal place of business is amended by a bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Page, as follows:

"Except that any bank located in a city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants according to the last State of Federal enumeration, and whose certificate of incorporation shall so provide, may open and keep one or more branch offices in such city for the receipt and payment of deposits and for making loans and discounts to the customers of such branch offices only; provided, however, that before opening any branch office the approval in writing of the Superintendent of Banks shall be first obtained, and no loans or discounts shall be made, except such as may have been previously authorized by the Board of Directors."

NO EXTRA COPIES OF BILLS.

Republicans Waiting for Their Vote to Increase or the Cost to Diminish.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The bill ordering 300 extra copies of all general bills for the Assembly and Senate, which has already provoked much discussion of the so-called "printing scandal" in both houses, is temporarily sidetracked in the Assembly for lack of votes. The three Albany Republican members and the two independents here at present, Weekes and Seligsberg, are against the bill, and one Republican, Mr. Fordyce, is still absent, so that the majority finds itself for the time being in the minority.

Leader Nixon does not admit that it is lack of votes that has caused the measure to be held up. He says he has investigated the cost of the extra bills under the present contract and finds it so much more than he expected that he has decided to hold the matter in abeyance to see if some more economical arrangement cannot be made. Under the contract the printer gets only $1.25 for the 640 copies of bills regularly ordered, while he is entitled to charge $1.92 a hundred for all extra copies. Mr. Nixon says he thinks that, if the Legislature will hold off from ordering any extra bills for a while, the State Printer may agree to supply them at less than contract price, on the principle of "better that than nothing."

Meanwhile the members of the Assembly will have to stop sending copies of bills to their constituents, for there will be none to send. It is suspected that the leader of the majority relies on this to bring enough Democrats around to his way of thinking to pass the bill eventually.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The following bills of general interest were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Wray—Providing for free transportation of State officers on railroads.

Senator Grant—Appropriating $5,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery in Delaware County.

Senator Raines—To prevent the spraying of fruit trees with poison while in blossom.

To Investigate Taxation.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Senate to-day passed Senator Stranahan's bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission to investigate the taxation system of the State.

BILL FOR THE EXHIBITION

Legislative Action for Commemoration of the Creation of Greater New York.

TWO MILLIONS CITY STOCK.

Borough and State Commissioners Provided For—Land May Be Bought or One of the Parks Utilized.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Senator McNulty introduced in the Senate this morning a bill for an exhibition of the arts and sciences to commemorate the creation of Greater New York. The bill provides that an exhibition of arts, sciences, manufactures, and produce of the soil, mine, and sea shall be held in the City of New York, for such period during the year 1901 as the Board of Commissioners shall determine, in commemoration of the creation of the Greater New York.

State and Borough Commission.

The exhibition shall be under the control and management of a board of twenty-four Commissioners. The Mayor of the City of New York shall appoint as Commissioners six residents of the Borough of Manhattan, three residents of the Borough of Brooklyn, and one each of the Boroughs of Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx, and the Governor shall appoint twelve residents of the State. Each Commissioner shall take the Constitutional oath of office, and file the same. If any Commissioner fails to file his oath of office within the time prescribed by this section his office shall be deemed vacant, and shall be filled by the officer making the original appointment.

The board may provide for an Executive Committee, which, subject to the rules and regulations of the board, shall have power to act in its stead when the board is not in session.

Two-thirds Vote Required.

A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum, except that no contract involving the expenditure of money shall be made, no executive officer or executive committee appointed, and no rule or regulation governing an executive officer or an executive committee be adopted except by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members of the board.

Nothing shall be deemed to prohibit such board, by a two-thirds vote of all the members thereof, from delegating to the Executive Committee the power to make contracts and to make rules and regulations for its own government or the government of the executive officers.

May Buy Land or Use a Park.

The board shall have power to acquire real property in New York either in fee or for a term of years, and if unable to agree with the owners of the property for the purchase or lease theof, may acquire title in fee thereto, an estate for years therein, or any easement by condemnation. The Municipal Assembly of New York may authorize the board to use for the purpose of such exhibition any public park or portion thereof.

The Board of Exhibition Commissioners shall have power to determine the plan and scope of the exhibition, may request exhibits from the United States Government, from other States, and from foreign countries, and invite all to appoint separate Boards of Commissioners to co-operate with the board. The board shall cause to be erected such buildings and other structures and sub-structures as, with the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, it shall deem necessary and expedient. No liability shall be incurred for the erection of any of such buildings until the plans of construction and erection and estimates of costs shall have been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or until a contract shall have been approved by such board.

State Exhibit Provided For.

The Board of Exhibition Commissioners shall obtain a collective departmental exhibit of the State of New York, which shall illustrate the natural resources of the State, the development of its manufactures and industries, its history, together with the methods employed and results accomplished in its municipal capacity in the work of promoting the moral, educational, and material welfare of its inhabitants. Every State and city officer, department, board, or commission shall co-operate in such manner as best to promote the success of the exhibition.

For the payment of the expenses to be incurred the Controller of the City of New York shall issue corporate stock of the city, redeemable in not less than ten nor more than thirty years from the date of issue, not exceeding $2,000,000.

How Money May Be Borrowed.

To provide additional funds, the Board of Exhibition Commissioners may issue scrip certificates payable from the receipts derived from such exhibition after the expenses are paid. Such scrip shall bear interest at not exceeding 4 per centum, and shall be sold at not less than par, and shall not exceed $5,000,000.

Whenever the Board of Exhibition Commissioners shall deem it necessary, it may construct a bridge or bridges over any street or avenue passing between any two parcels of land acquired, or the use of which shall be authorized.

At the close of such exhibition, the Board of Exhibition Commissioners shall cause to be sold all buildings and structures which are of a temporary character, or which are erected upon lands the fee of which is not in the City of New York.

ARGUMENTS ON DOLLAR GAS.

Representatives of New York and Brooklyn Companies and Senator Cantor Heard at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Representatives of nearly all the large gas companies of New York and Brooklyn appeared before the Senate committee this afternoon in opposition to the various bills introduced providing for a reduction in the price of gas to $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. Nearly all the ground covered in the exhaustive arguments of last year was gone over and the protests against the reduction were renewed.

Among those who appeared were David McClure, representing the Consolidated Gas Company; Charles E. Cuddington, representing the Bronx Gas and Electric Company; W. R. Bronk, representing the New York Mutual Gas Company; President Thomason of the Standard Gas Company, and William N. Dykeman, representing the Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

Mr. Dykeman was first heard in opposition to Senator Coffey's bill providing dollar gas for the Borough of Brooklyn. He said his company had a contract with the city of Brooklyn, made by sanction of the Legislature, and beyond the power of the Legislature to repeal, to supply gas upon a graduated scale.

Senator Coffey said he would be willing to have the bill amended so that it should not interfere with any existing contracts. It was not the contract with the municipality to which he objected, but he wanted to secure dollar gas for the private consumers.

Mr. McClure, for the Consolidated Company, said the gas companies were not public enemies, but public benefactors. They employ over 5,000 men in New York City at high wages, indeed at the same wages as paid when the price of gas was $2 per thousand. Last year they had satisfied the committee as against the gas experts that gas could not be produced at $1 per thousand. He added that the company was obliged to extend its lines into sparsely settled districts by order of the Common Council, and that many miles of non-paying lines had thus been constructed at a cost of $350,000.

In answer to a question as to why they discriminated in favor of the city in the price of gas, he said it was because the city was the largest consumer and that it gave something to the company in the use of its streets for mains. He said the Legislature was bound by every moral consideration to stand by the contract which it had made with the gas companies a year ago, when it adopted the sliding scale of prices, making a reduction of 5 cents each year until the price should reach $1. The companies had faithfully carried out their part of that contract, and had a right to assume that the State would respect the obligation. Stockholders had bought stock upon the assumption that the State would stand by that agreement, and it would be unfair to renew the attack upon their property, as was proposed in these bills. He thought that they had satisfied the Legislature last year that good gas could not now be made at a fair profit at $1 per thousand, and called attention to Boston and Philadelphia, where both the price and the quality had been reduced, and where, he said, frequent explosions had occurred, causing much damage. In Philadelphia the city had abandoned the effort to supply gas at $1 and had recently made the contract with a big monopoly.

The bill last year, he said, had benefited the people of New York $250,000, and by the end of this year they will have been benefited half a million dollars. The companies had accepted the gradual reduction in the bill of last year because of the gradually increasing consumption of gas for fuel purposes. There had since been no complaint from any source in New York.

Asked by Senator Malby as to the rumored consolidation of the companies in New York, Mr. McClure said he was authorized to say for the Consolidated Company that there was absolutely no contemplation of any consolidation.

Mr. Cuddington said that the passage of this bill would mean the absolute confiscation of the plant of the Bronx Gas and Electric Company, and if it had to go out of business the people of that locality would suffer, as none of the competing companies could come into that territory. His company now charged $1.40 for gas, and because of the sparsely settled territory in which they operated, they could not afford to supply it cheaper.

Senator Cantor afterward said that he was willing to have this company excluded from the operation of his bill.

Mr. Bronk spoke particularly of the extremely stringent provision of Senator Cantor's bill with regard to the supervision of the gas supply. The new city charter already provided extreme measures for the supervision of the gas supply, but this bill was much more severe, and put supreme power over all the gas companies in the hands of one man.

Senator Cantor said that this was not his intention. He had intended only that the Commissioner of Lighting should enforce such regulations as should be made by the Board of Public Improvement. If the language of the bill were not sufficiently explicit upon this point he would change it.

Mr. Thompson also protested against any provision which should give any board or any individual autocratic power over the gas supply.

Senator Cantor resented the suggestion that he was making warfare upon any corporate interests. He was, however, convinced from arguments heard yesterday and from arguments by experts last year that gas could be supplied at a fair profit at $1 per thousand feet. It had been admitted, he asserted, that notwithstanding the reduction of last year, the earnings of the company had increased and the market value of their stocks was constantly advancing. The statement had been made last year by gas experts that gas could be manufactured and distributed at a fair profit at 60 cents, and he thought the proposition to reduce the price to $1 absolutely just.

The trouble, Senator Cantor declared, arose from the fact that there was absolutely no competition in New York. If there were it would not be necessary for him to be there advocating the passage of this bill. The companies had entered into an agreement by which the same price was charged by all companies, and competition had been destroyed. Since the consolidation in 1896 there were no more special rates, no special contracts, and the city was absolutely under the control of the monopoly. He said that these companies had been earning and paying dividends of 8 and 9 per cent., and he thought any company operating a public franchise ought to be satisfied to earn 6 per cent. on its capital stock.

No action was taken on the question, and it is probable that another hearing may be had.

TO FURNISH FREE COAL TO POOR.

Mr. Crabtree Introduces a Measure Calling for $15,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Crabtree of New York introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to appropriate the sum of $15,000 immediately for the purpose of supplying coal to the poor residing within the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and authorizing the Department of Public Charities to distribute the same in said boroughs.

Mr. Crabtree said that the bill was introduced at the request of the United Charity Organization. Mr. Keller, the new Charity Commissioner, began distribution of coal, when he found on Jan. 26 that the new charter prohibited payment for it. He had already distributed 278 tons, and there were 300 tons at the dock. He had helped 1,000 persons, and had given cards for coal to 3,000 others. He also had 5,000 applicants whom he had not had time to investigate. There were 9,000 persons in all that had applied for aid.

When the bill was read from the desk this morning Mr. Crabtree asked unanimous consent to have it advanced to a second reading immediately, and his request was complied with.

New Bill to Regulate Primaries.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The primary literature was added to to-day by Mr. Hill of Erie dropping his revised bill in the box of the Assembly. He alleges that the bill is satisfactory to both the independents and to Gov. Black. Briefly, it provides for an official primary day, on the first day of registration in each year, to be presided over by the regular officers of election; for an official primary ballot; a provision containing a test of allegiance, and for the Kentucky system of registration of party affiliations. The bill also provides for a summary review by the courts of any breach of the primary election law by any Inspector or public officer.

To Amend the New York Charter.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Mr. Seligsberg of New York has introduced a bill to amend the Greater New York charter relative to the Municipal Court Justices by providing that the Justices for each borough shall be Presidents of that borough, and shall be elected by the voters living in it, and that the Justices so elected shall rotate in holding courts in the boroughs in which they are elected. The bill also provides for an increase in the salary of the Justices from $6,000 to $8,000.

Bill to Abolish Wharfage Charges.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Mr. Cullen of Brooklyn introduced this bill in the House to-day:

It is hereby provided that all public wharves, slips, bulkheads, and basins constructed in or partly within the public waters of this State known as public docks, are hereby declared free of all wharfage and dockage charges to all kinds of vessels, trade, and commerce.

CHARLES KELLERMAN HELD.

His Father, Proprietor of a Bank in This City, Arrested.

Charles Kellerman, who was arrested Wednesday charged with embezzlement and defalcation, was arraigned before Judge Worth in the Gates Avenue Court yesterday. Many of the persons who had deposited money in the institution with which Kellerman was connected, and which was known as the Consolidated Banking and Exchange Company of Brooklyn, were on hand with their bank books.

The prisoner declared he was only a clerk in the establishment. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky of New York appeared for him and declared that his client was entirely innocent, as he was but eighteen years old. Kellerman was held.

Jacob Kellerman, father of Charles Kellerman, was arrested at his home, 49 Norfolk Street, Manhattan, last night on a charge of grand larceny. He keeps a banking establishment at that address.

Arnheim's Special Suit Sale.

Noteworthy bargains are just now being offered by Arnheim, the tailor, at Broadway and Ninth Street. Remarkably low prices are offered on a Winter's collection of desirable odds and ends of suits and trousers. The odd pieces are the remnants of patterns, which have been sold out with the exception of a single suit or two, and there is absolutely no difference between the quality of the goods offered at this sale and patterns which have been popular at regular prices all Winter. Suits which would otherwise be quoted at from $20 to $40 are offered for $14, and all trousers, cut from odd patterns, are $4. The same care and thoroughness will be given to the workmanship as if the suits were bought at regular prices. About 500 suits and 800 pairs of trousers are so to be disposed of, and it is expected that the sale will last until March 1. All patterns which run down to one or two suits, in the meantime, will be placed on the bargain counter. Evening dress suits, lined throughout in silk, will be offered at $30. The beautiful patterns now on show are worthy of inspection.—Adv.

The Princess of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, S. W.
Please send for the use of H. R. H., the Princess of Wales, six dozen of JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract as soon as possible. Kindly give two bottles to bearer for to-day's luncheon. Yours faithfully,
JOHN GWILLIM, Cellarman
For H. R. H.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. One dozen bottles of the genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract will give more strength and contains more nutritive elements than one cask of ale or porter, without being intoxicating.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO.,
Sole Agents, New York.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIALS

Witnesses Tell How Sheriff Martin and His Deputies Shot Down the Marching Strikers.

LAY IN WAIT FOR THE MINERS

American Flag Torn in Halves—Guscott, the School Teacher, Says After the First Volley Men Were Shot as They Ran Away.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 3.—Taking of testimony in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies began this morning in the Luzerne County Court. District Attorney Martin made a motion that the jury be taken to Lattimer to view the scene of the shooting. The court denied the motion, saying the jury should be able to get an idea of the situation from the map.

Attorney McGahren then presented the case for the Commonwealth. He said the case was without parallel. "You will have," he said, "to decide upon the rights of the men who were killed to march peaceably upon the public highway and upon the duties of the Sheriff.

"We will prove to you that nineteen men were killed and thirty-eight wounded. When we have proved these facts to you, we shall say, and we shall expect his Honor to say, that these men had a right to organize, a right to march and a right to use the public highways. We will then expect you to do your duty and to vindicate these men and find the defendants guilty."

Andrew Siver, the first witness, proved the death of Mike Ceziak, saying that he saw him lying dead on the road at Lattimer with a bullet in his head. He saw the Sheriff draw his revolver, and heard it snap, and then the shooting commenced. The witness dropped to the ground, to avoid being shot.

John Mahala, who was at the time of the strike the President of the Harwood local union of the United Mine Workers of America, told of the meeting where it was agreed to march to Lattimer, at the invitation of the miners there; his counsels of peace, and the start the next day, all the men being unarmed. He was the flag bearer. At West Hazleton they were stopped by the Sheriff, who ordered them to disperse. Mahala protested that they were breaking no law, whereupon one of the Deputies grabbed the American flag from him and tore it in halves.

"The Sheriff pointed his revolver," he added, "and threatened to shoot. The deputies pushed us around with the muzzles of their guns and swore at us, and one struck John Eustis twice with his gun, cutting his head and breaking his arm in two places.

"Then Burgess Jones of West Hazleton remonstrated with the Sheriff, saying that he could keep the peace without using any weapons; that he had confidence in us, and would let us march through the streets of his borough as much as we liked. The Sheriff and his deputies then boarded the cars and we marched on toward Lattimer."

Witness was in the rear of the crowd when the shooting commenced. By the time he reached the front the shooting had ended. He saw ten dead men and a number of wounded lying in the road.

The Rev. Father Richard Aust, pastor of the St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic Church at Hazleton, Chairman of the Prosecuting Committee, said he had examined a number of the dead, but could not tell in detail what their wounds were. He had buried thirteen of the dead and looked after a number of the wounded.

The Rev. Carl Hauser, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Freeland, said he had examined several and found all of them were shot in the side or the back.

Charles Guscott, principal of the Lattimer school, said he was teaching when he heard an unusual noise, and going to the window he found that some eighty men were alighting from an electric car. They were deputies.

Miss Coyle, his assistant, also watched them, and while their attention was thus riveted the pupils rushed for the door and got outside. He saw the deputies line up across the road, and then they moved over to the side of the road and formed there with rifles ready. The strikers were by this time coming over the brow of a hill some two or three hundred yards away. They were marching some five and six abreast, and were quiet and orderly. Witness could not see that they carried any weapons. They approached slowly, and as they drew near the Sheriff advanced to meet them. He did not hear the Sheriff say anything nor did he see him read any paper. At that moment one of the deputies stepped out of the line and advanced some ten or twelve paces, as if he was going to leave the other deputies, whereupon one shouted: "If you do not come back we will shoot you, too."

The fellow jumped back into the line, and almost immediately after the witness heard a shot. A moment later two more shots were fired, and then came the volley. Between the road and the schoolhouse fifteen fell, struck down by shots fired after the volley. He saw one man shot and killed while running at full speed, at a distance of 100 yards from the road. The shooting continued for some two or three minutes. His attention was wholly taken with the wounded men, some of whom he carried into the schoolhouse and attended there.

Guscott will continue to-morrow.

Battle with Cattle Thieves.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Feb. 3.—Word was received here this evening of a battle between cowboys and cattle thieves west of Glasgow, near the Dakota line. One of the thieves is reported dead, and the cowboys are in pursuit of the other members of the gang, who have crossed into Dakota.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
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"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm.*

Andreas Saxlehner

RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEMS

The Commission Can Take No Final Action Because of Charles Stewart Smith's Absence.

MANHATTAN PLANS DISCUSSED

Engineer Parsons Says They Would Not Give Fast Transit—Special Counsel Say the Elevated Road Cannot Cross Broadway.

The Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday at 3 P. M., to consider the plan for rapid transit proposed by the Manhattan Railway Company. Underground systems were not discussed, and the commission devoted itself to an examination of the elevated, or overhead, system proposed by George J. Gould.

The session of the commission was executive, and held behind locked doors. While it was deliberating upon the Manhattan proposition the new Commissioners of Accounts were busy in an adjoining room investigating the accounts of the board.

Only five members of the board were present. These were President Alexander E. Orr, George L. Rives, John H. Starin, John Claflin, and Woodbury Langdon. There were present also A. B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the board; W. B. Parsons, Chief Engineer, and L. L. Delafield, Secretary. Charles Stewart Smith was not present, he having gone on a Mediterranean cruise that will occupy him for at least sixty days, and probably prevent any definite action on the part of the board for that time, unless it accepts the Manhattan plans, and gets either Mayor Van Wyck or Controller Coler to vote with the other five members.

The present Mayor and Controller do not attend the meetings of the board. Yesterday Mr. Coler sent word he could not attend, as he had to be present at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. No word was received from the Mayor. The board can do nothing, so far as regards adopting final plans, without six affirmative votes. Charles Stewart Smith's absence reduces the board to five active members who attend meetings. Four can deliberate on plans and transact the ordinary business of the commission, but nothing of a final nature can be done by them.

The Situation Discouraging.

This discouraging state of affairs was fully recognized yesterday. As some of the Commissioners oppose the Manhattan elevated plan, and as both Mr. Van Wyck and Mr. Coler are understood to be opposed to the subway, it was felt that all the board could do was to consider and examine such plans as may be submitted, and wait for Mr. Smith to return. On leaving this country, Mr. Smith said he would return home immediately if he were needed and summoned. It would require at least three weeks, however, according to the calculation of the commission, for Mr. Smith to reach New York, if he were telegraphed for.

In the meanwhile, however, the commission has not given up its subway plans, and is hoping for such a decision from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as will enable it to go ahead and give out its contract for building the underground road.

At the meeting yesterday several protests against the construction of an elevated road on the Boulevard were received and read. One of these was signed by Benjamin F. McMahon, Francis M. Jencks, and B. F. Romaine. Another protested against the "surrender of the Boulevard."

Mr. Parsons on Manhattan's Plans.

President Orr submitted letters, already published, that he had written to and received from George J. Gould, and the following letter, dated yesterday, from Chief Engineer Parsons, in reference to the Manhattan Railway plans:

The Manhattan Railway Company asks for four extensions:

First—Along West and other streets, from Battery Place to Sixth Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

Second—From the present City Hall Station along Centre and Canal Streets to West Street.

Third—From Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, along Fifty-third Street, Tenth Avenue and the Boulevard to King's Bridge Road, and thence to King's Bridge, by routes to be hereafter determined.

Fourth—Commencing at the terminus of the Suburban Railway at Third Avenue and Tremont Avenue, along Third Avenue, Pelham Avenue, King's Bridge Road, and Webster Avenue to Two Hundred and First Street.

The company undertakes, in its application, to construct on these routes two tracks "and at the option of said company, when it deems the same necessary, to construct one or two additional tracks." The application of the company also asks power to construct two additional tracks along the routes of the existing railway where it is at present authorized to operate two tracks only, and one additional track along the routes of the existing railway where it is at present authorized to operate three tracks only.

These latter extensions are to be constructed "from time to time as the traffic shall, in the judgment of the said company, require or demand." According to the application, therefore, it is evident that the company actually obligates itself to construct but two track extensions, and does not promise, within any set time, to construct any additional tracks along its existing routes. While the proposed extension would in certain cases be of benefit to the people, there is nothing, from an engineering point of view, promised by the company that would give any additional fast transit.

Seven Crossings Added.

The examination of the map of the proposed extensions would show that the construction of the proposed lines would add seven crossings of the existing lines.

In this application the company expressly reserves the right to make these crossings either under, over, or at grade. If the latter course were followed it is quite evident that the running of even the present express service would be seriously interfered with, as it is not possible to maintain a high speed of express trains with grade crossings.

One of the impediments to high speed on the present elevated railroad is the existence of curves with very short radii, at which points it is necessary to diminish the speed of the trains very materially. In the present application there are six points where curves are introduced in which if the street itself is to be adhered to as the route, curves of short radii will have to be used, necessitating the diminishing of speed. There is nothing contained in the application looking to the acquiring of private property at these points in order to ease the curves and permit the maintaining of continuous high speed.

President Orr also submitted a letter from Parsons, Shepard & Ogden and Tracy, Boardman & Platt in reply to certain questions he had asked in reference to the plans of the Manhattan Railway.

Railway Cannot Cross Broadway.

This letter was also dated Feb. 3, and was as follows:

Your first question is this: "Has the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners power to authorizing an existing elevated railroad whose lines lie wholly within the City of New York to construct an extension which shall cross Broadway, in the form of an elevated railroad, at a point south of Thirty-third Street?" To this we would answer that, in our opinion, the board does not have such power.

The power of the board to authorize the extension within the City of New York of an existing elevated railroad is found in Section 32 of the Rapid Transit act. This was a part of the original act, Chapter 4, of the Laws of 1891; and its provisions are subject to the other general provisions of the act. Section 4 of the act contains this prohibition: "Nothing in this act shall authorize the construction of an elevated railroad on Broadway south of Thirty-third Street."

This by itself would plainly forbid an elevated railroad on Broadway in any form or to any extent. It is said, however, that in the same section the board is authorized to establish the route of a railway to be built under the act "across any of the streets or avenues excepted in this act at any point at which in its discretion the board * * * may deem necessary in the location of any route or routes or under and along any such streets or avenues now so occupied or so excepted in this act." The authorization follows the provisions that no park or lands set apart for or occupied by public buildings or certain portions of Washington and Clinton Avenues, and other streets in the City of Brooklyn or certain portions of Buffalo, or Fifth Avenue in the City of New York, or any street or avenue now actually occupied by any existing elevated railroad "shall be occupied by any corporation to be organized under the provisions of this act for the purpose of constructing a railway in or upon any of such public parks, lands, or places, and upon or along any one of the said excepted streets or avenues."

Immediately after this follows the sentence already quoted permitting a route to be laid out "across any of the streets or avenues excepted in this act." It is plain that "the streets or avenues excepted in this act" last mentioned are the same as the "excepted streets or avenues" mentioned five lines before. It is after all this that follows the peremptory and plain provision that "nothing in this act," thus including all that has preceded, "shall authorize the construction of an elevated railway on Broadway south of Thirty-third Street."

That this is the true conclusion is, it seems to us, put beyond reasonable doubt by the provision immediately following which provides that Nassau Street, Broad, and Wall Streets, and portions of other streets shall not be occupied for the purposes of an elevated railroad, "except for the purpose of crossing the same." This sentence immediately following the complete prohibition as to Broadway in our opinion clearly shows that whereas as to Wall Street and the other streets it was intended to permit an elevated railroad to cross, although not to be laid along the street, it was the intention of the Legislature that no part of Broadway should be occupied.

Bad for the Elevated Road.

There is another consideration. Section 32 provides for the exercise by the Rapid Transit Board of the powers given by that section from time to time upon applications made by railroad companies owning or operating lines within the city. It would seem that such companies may be those in operation at the time of the passage of the act or which may thereafter come into existence. Such an application, therefore, could be made by a company authorized under Section 4 of the act as well as by one in existence at the time of the passage of the act. Unless the limitations contained in Section 4 apply to the powers created by Section 32 the result will be that a company organized under Section 4 after it shall have begun the operation of its railroad can lawfully apply to the board for extensions along streets which could not have formed part of the original routes. So, on the theory that Section 32 is not limited by Section 4, a corporation organized under Section 4 could, if authority were given by this board under Section 32, invade streets or avenues already occupied by the elevated railroads, although that invasion would be absolutely prohibited by Section 4, under which it was organized. Under the construction of the act which limits the operation of Section 4 to companies organized as therein provided, every one of the limitations and exceptions contained in Section 4 could be evaded.

In spite of the somewhat confused form of the act, incident no doubt to its hasty amendment in the Legislature while in course of passage there, we feel constrained to say that we are clearly of the opinion that your board has no right to authorize a railroad to cross Broadway.

We respectfully ask you to indulge us with a little further time in submitting our answer to the question as to the rights of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company in West Street.

A Conference Asked For.

John H. Starin then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the statements contained in the application filed by the Manhattan Railway Company are deemed indefinite in the following respects, among others, viz.: That the application does not specifically state the time within which the railway's tracks and facilities proposed by such application shall be constructed—a definite specification of the time being absolutely essential, in the opinion of this board, to intelligent action upon such application; That the said application does not describe with precision the portions of, or the extent to which, the streets forming such routes shall be encroached upon by the proposed structure; or whether the seven crossings contemplated by such application shall be at grade or not;

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate with the said corporation requesting written information concerning the matters thus indicated; and

Resolved, That the President be requested to invite the representatives of the said corporation to confer with a committee of this board concerning the said application, in order that definite action upon said application may be expedited; and that the Committee on Contract appointed by resolution of this board on July 1, 1897, shall represent the board for the purposes of such contract.

The President appointed Mr. Starin to fill the vacancy on the Contract Committee caused by the absence of Mr. Smith. The committee to confer with the Manhattan Railway is now composed of A. E. Orr, George L. Rives, and John H. Starin.

No other meeting of the board will be held until this committee is ready to report.

BARILLAS TO SELL OUT.

Ex-President of Guatemala Will Liquidate His Interests There.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Don Manuel L. Barillas, ex-President of Guatemala and millionaire coffee planter, has turned over all his vast plantation property to two prominent business men of Quezaltenango, who will liquidate the estate for him.

Castle Brothers, who are the heaviest creditors of the house in California, have Col. Hirsch in Guatemala at present, looking after their interests. From his letters they are satisfied that Barillas is not only solvent, but still very wealthy, and are not alarmed about the latest turn of affairs.

ANTI-CHEWING GUM CRUSADE.

Bishop Vincent Urges the People of Kansas to Fight the Habit.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 3.—Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appearing before the State Temperance Union yesterday, appealed to his hearers to begin a crusade against the chewing-gum habit and to persevere until it is driven out of Kansas. He asserted that the chewing-gum vice had made millionaires out of a few men in a few years, and, instead of doing any good whatever, was encouraging dangerous habits among the people.

He argued that the foundation of temperance reform should be laid at the chewing-gum age of childhood, as the habit was a sort of self-indulgence that should be restrained. If the child's will was educated to resist this habit, it could be trained easier to resist other habits. The Bishop was particular in his criticism of the chewing-gum girl, and urged that she should be given to understand that the indulgence of the habit was to her discredit.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR CANALS.

No Application by the Cataract Company Under Its Grant.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Announcement has been made that the Cataract General Electric Company, which in 1892 obtained permission to string electric wires along the canals of the State for the purpose of supplying motor power for the propulsion of boats, has decided to erect a cableway along the Champlain Canal from Watervliet to Whitehall, for the purpose of inaugurating the privileges granted it under the agreement entered into with ex-Superintendent of Public Works Harman six years ago.

Inquiry at the office of Superintendent of Works George W. Aldridge elicited the fact that no application has been made for permission to construct the cableway along the Champlain Canal and that no such cableway can be constructed until permission is obtained.

TELLER, THE FIREMAN, DEAD.

He Was an Engineer in New York in the Sixties and Fought Many Fires.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—James P. Teller died at his home, in this place, on Tuesday of consumption, aged sixty-seven years. For many years he was delivering agent for the Silsby Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of steam fire engines. In October, 1860, he delivered an engine to the New York Department, where it was used for the first time in the parade in honor of the visit of the Prince of Wales. He remained in charge of this engine as engineer for a number of years, and during that time helped to fight many notable fires in New York City, and was among those who were called out at the time of the famous draft riots, in 1863, when the mob set fire to a number of places, among them the Provost Marshal's office, at Forty-third Street and Third Avenue.

Teller was well known in a great many cities, both in the United States and in Canada, as he traveled all over the country in the interests of his firm.

His body will be taken to Buffalo to-morrow, and, at his own wish, it will be cremated.

Accused of Threatening His Wife.

ASBURY PARK, Feb. 3.—Thomas A. Haggerty, Sergeant at Arms of the Chancery Court in Jersey City, was arrested here last night, charged with abusing his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty had been to Long Branch yesterday afternoon, and it is alleged that he imbibed too freely, and that while driving back to Asbury Park the sleigh was twice upset by the careless manner in which he drove. When the Haggertys arrived at their cottage here they had a quarrel, and it is charged that Haggerty pulled a revolver and threatened to shoot his wife. Haggerty was arraigned before Police Justice Wyckoff here to-day, but was discharged on a promise of good behavior.

The Clevelands Go Sleigh Riding.

PRINCETON, Feb. 3.—Richard Folsom Cleveland, the infant son of ex-President Cleveland, has had his first sleigh ride in the beautiful new two-horse cutter recently purchased by Mr. Cleveland. There is fine sleighing in Princeton and vicinity, and Mr. Cleveland and his family are taking advantage of it. They were out yesterday and again to-day. When the Cleveland cutter made its first appearance it was cheered by the Princeton students.

Philadelphia Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The Common Council to-day by a vote of 104 to 17 decided to reconsider its action of last week in defeating the bill authorizing the city to negotiate a loan for $11,200,000. It was then decided to postpone consideration of the bill for the present.

WOULD INJURE CITY HALL

President Guggenheimer Wants an Office in One End of the Governor's Room.

ALDERMEN SEEK THE OTHER

They Desire More Lounging Room—Two-thirds of the Historic Apartment Would Be Cut Off by These Schemes.

A resolution was introduced at Tuesday's meeting of the City Council to set aside a portion of the Governor's room in the City Hall as a private office for the President, Randolph Guggenheimer. If the resolution is adopted and approved by the Mayor, Mr. Guggenheimer will have the most luxuriantly appointed office in the city, and the City Hall will be robbed of one of its greatest attractions, from a historical point of view.

When plans were made for changes in the City Hall the Governor's room was left undisturbed. For many years it has been open to visitors and has been regarded as a kind of show place. Its walls are covered with portraits and pictures of historical worth, the property of the city, and its cabinets contain many objects of historical and popular interest.

The resolution presented to the Council asks that the west end of the room shall be taken for a private office for Mr. Guggenheimer, but that the pictures on the walls shall not be disturbed. A conservative estimate places the value of the pictures that, if the scheme is carried out, will adorn the President's office at $30,000. One-third of the room is to be taken for the office. The Aldermen purpose, if the first resolution is adopted, asking that the eastern third of the Governor's room be partitioned off and connected by a doorway with their committee room, which it adjoins. They complain that they have now no lounging and smoking room.

If those changes are made the Governor's room will be reduced to one-third of its present dimensions and at least two-thirds of its collection of pictures will be removed from public view. The room will then be too small for the reception of such distinguished guests of the country as Li Hung Chang, Marshal Yamagata, and the Duke of Veragua, who were entertained there within the last few years, and will be little better in appearance than an anteroom.

President Guggenheimer pronounces the objections to the scheme as sentimental, and declares that a private office for him is much more of a necessity than the exhibition of the pictures of a lot of dead men. He has had plans drawn for his new office, and expects no opposition to the resolution when it comes before the Council.

For the last couple of months the Governor's room has been kept closed. The books of the city library and such furniture as was in the way of the workmen remodeling the City Hall were stored there for safe keeping. It is expected that the historical societies of the city will take united action and petition the Mayor to veto the resolution if the Council adopt it.

PRESIDENT GROUT'S ATTITUDE.

He Says He Will Resign Rather than Hold the Place of a Sinecure.

The retort of President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn to a sneering remark of President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements Wednesday started a rumor that he was about to give up his office. It was at a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, and the Borough Presidents were discussing their jurisdiction in the matter of starting public improvements.

President Haffen of the Bronx remarked that if the Presidents had no duties the offices should be abolished. Mr. Holahan said he hadn't heard of any of them resigning, and Mr. Grout replied: "There may be some resignations yet."

President Grout said yesterday he had given no serious consideration to the proposition. Pressed for a reply to the definite question as to what he had meant by his reply to Mr. Holahan, Mr. Grout dictated this statement:

"I have given no consideration to the proposition of resigning my office. It is true that I am unwilling to hold a sinecure or a useless place. I have made and will continue to make every possible effort to prevent my office from becoming such. But, under the charter, it may develop that all the possible effective duties of the place may, at will, be assumed by the Municipal Assembly or the Board of Public Improvements. In that case, the borough Presidency may be a fifth wheel to the coach, or, as a friend suggested to me to-day, be not even in the coach at all, but only 'tag on' behind.

"I believe that the office ought to be something effective, and that, if it cannot be, then that it would better be abolished than remain as a useless expense. But, before any consideration of resignation should come efforts to make the borough Presidency and the local boards effective instruments in the city government—an effort in which the people of Brooklyn should be interested."

By virtue of their office, the borough Presidents receive the petitions of the residents of any district within their respective boroughs for some local improvement, and summon a meeting of the local Board of Improvement to consider such petition. By Section 403 of the charter, the local board, presided over by the borough President, has the authority to flag sidewalks, lay or relay crosswalks, and fence in vacant lots, &c. Section 404 of the charter, however, takes away whatever power Section 403 confers by saying:

Nothing in this title contained shall be construed to in any way limit the power of the Board of Public Improvements or of the Municipal Assembly, or of the Board of Public Improvements and the Municipal Assembly conjointly, on authorizing any public improvement, nor shall anything herein contained be construed to authorize any local board to incur any expenditures other than as authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The borough Presidents are ex-officio members of the Board of Public Improvements, but they have no votes on questions not relating exclusively to their respective boroughs.

PETITIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Board of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts Meets.

The Board of Local Improvement of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts met yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. All the members were present, President Haffen presiding. A number of petitions were received for improving streets in the district. They were as follows:

To pave East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; to change the grade of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and the immediate vicinity; to extend One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-third Streets; to pave with asphalt One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, from Third to Lincoln Avenue; to put sewers in Tremont Avenue, from the Grand Concourse to Anthony Avenue; to pave One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, from Boston Road to Tinton Avenue; to asphalt One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, from Boston Road to Prospect Avenue; to asphalt One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, from Vanderbilt to Third Avenue.

The petitions will have public hearings. Councilman Murray attacked the asphalt companies, stating that they were sending men around to get petitions for asphalting streets. He said that the public hearings should be held so as to find out who the petitioners were.

The Heine statue matter was set down for a public hearing Feb. 24, when the public of the Bronx will be asked to declare for or against the statue, and a site for it. President Haffen said that the rejections of the statue which had been made were purely on account of prejudices. He and the other members of the board thought that the statue ought to be accepted.

Boston Mail Robber.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Matthew W. Ryan, twenty-five years of age, an employe in the Post Office, was taken into custody this afternoon on the charge of robbery from the mails. Ryan's home, in Roxbury, was searched, and many articles of jewelry and a large number of books were found. Ryan's method was to draw lines through the addresses on packages and place his own name with his home address on the bundles, after which he put the packages back into the mails.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

A Suit Begun in Trenton Which May Compel Future Extensions of the Local System.

Much astonishment was manifest in Jersey City yesterday by the announcement from Trenton that Attorney General Samuel H. Grey had begun suit in the Chancery Court in the name of the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City to prevent the City of Paterson from polluting the water of the Passaic River. Corporation Counsel John A. Blair of Jersey City said he knew nothing about any such suit, and he did not understand why such a suit should have been brought, as Jersey City does not take its water supply from the Passaic. The water now used in the city comes from the Pequannock River, and is furnished by the East Jersey Water Company.

It was finally learned that the suit was brought by virtue of a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Dec. 28. The reason given by Alderman Heavey, who introduced the resolution, is that the suit is necessary to protect Jersey City's rights in the Passaic River under the law of 1852, authorizing the erection and maintenance of a plant for supplying the city with water. The present contract with the East Jersey Company will expire Sept. 25, 1900, and unless the city makes a new contract before that time it will have to return to the Passaic as its source of supply. The only residents of Jersey City named in the information filed are Congressman Thomas McEwan and his brother, George McEwan, constituting the law firm of McEwan & McEwan, and James B. Vredenbergh, who are employed as counsel in the case.

The hearing in the matter is to take place in Jersey City on Feb. 14. The city has already advertised for a new water supply, and bids are to be received by the Street and Water Board on Feb. 23. Whether the proposed litigation will have any effect upon the proposed new supply none of the city officials or the lawyers engaged in the case can say.

It is believed, however, that one of the objects of the suit is to prevent the city from making a contract for water supply with a corporation, and so force it to extend its own plant. This cannot be done without further legislation, and this, at least up to the present time, the city has been unable to secure.

MRS. AYER'S LEGACIES.

Home in Lowell to Get $100,000 and Pennsylvania Hospital $50,000.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 3.—By the will of Josephine Mellen Ayer, which was filed in the Middlesex Probate Court to-day, $100,000 is left to the Ayer Home for Women and Children in Lowell and $50,000 to the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

The will is dated at Paris, Nov. 25, 1895, and was witnessed by prominent people. Mrs. Ayer was the widow of J. C. Ayer of Lowell, the noted patent medicine man. She died in Paris about three weeks ago.

AMERICAN CROOKS IN MEXICO.

One Is Under Arrest and Another Has Fled to Alaska.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 3.—Frederick Pollock, formerly a railway conductor, has been arrested for concealing stolen property in connection with the operations of a gang of American crooks. Frederick P. Graham, claiming to be an Englishman, who recently swindled New York and New Jersey capitalists out of $21,000 in a sale of a non-existent phosphate mine in the State of Oaxaca, has left the country, and there is good reason to believe he has gone to Alaska, where detectives will follow him.

Minister of Justice Barand has cut short his vacation in Yucatan, and is hurrying back to the capital to give direction to the prosecution of the swindlers, whose operations have been of great magnitude, and are likely to throw discredit on all legitimate investments.

THE BROOKLYN LEAGUE.

The Members Discuss Their Constitution and Make Amendments.

The members of the Brooklyn League held a meeting in the Directors' room of the Academy of Music last night for the purpose of adopting a constitution. The meeting was largely attended. Ludwig Nissen presided, while T. L. Frothingham acted as Secretary. Mr. Frothingham read the constitution. It stated that the league was to be non-political, and that its chief aim would be to watch the interests of the Borough of Brooklyn. It also provides that the league can extend its operations into any part of the city for the purpose of suppressing any matters which may arise that would not benefit the people.

Abner Haight said that it would be utterly impossible to make the league non-political.

Several amendments were made to the constitution, after which the league adjourned.

SHIP'S STEWARD ASSAULTED.

The Cabin Boy of the Oregon Arrested on Damaging Evidence.

Joseph Brazzo, the cabin boy employed in the steamship Oregon of the Booth Line Steamship Company, was held by Justice Brenner in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with assaulting Chief Steward John Demick of the steamer.

The assault occurred early yesterday morning, while most of the crew were asleep. There was a lively commotion on the ship, now lying at Martin's Stores, shortly after 5 A. M. In going his rounds of the ship, the second mate found Demick lying outside of his door in the after cabin. He was in a semi-conscious condition, and his head was resting in a pool of blood. Capt. Johnson examined the wounds and found they were not serious.

Demick was in a dazed condition and seemed to be suffering not only from the wounds, but from the effects of a drug. Officer Wilson of the Fulton Street Station found a marlinspike covered with blood, and a sponge saturated with chloroform in Brazzo's berth.

Brazzo's shirt and socks were also covered with blood. Several articles that had been missing by some of the passengers were also found in his berth. The boy stoutly denied he had anything to do with the assault, and that he was the victim of circumstances. He will be arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions to-day.

Senator Walthall Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Walthall of Mississippi is seriously ill at his apartments at the Cairo, this city. Last Thursday he was seized by a chill in the Senate and was forced to leave the chamber. He has since been confined to his bed. His physician says that the Senator is suffering from an attack of the grip. He was thought to be better on Monday and Tuesday, but his condition became worse yesterday. At present Mr. Walthall is not thought to be in a critical condition, but he is very ill.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. James Jackson is detailed for service as professor at the Bishop Scott Academy, Portland, Oregon.

First Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., vice First Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, who is relieved, to take effect Feb. 5.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry, Department of the Colorado, is extended one month.

Navy.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey has leave for two months on arrival in United States, and permission to delay proceeding home one month.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, on arrival home, will have leave for two months.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Montgomery sailed from Key West for Matanzas, Feb. 3.

Naval Promotion and Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President has approved the recommendation of naval boards providing for the promotion of Medical Inspector G. F. Winstead to the rank of Medical Director, and for the retirement of Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse. The latter retirement leaves a vacancy in the Navy Pay Corps that may be filled by civil appointment.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Anti-Scalping Bill to be Reported Favorably to the Senate with Amendments.

PROVISION AGAINST PASSES

The Giving of Free Transportation Declared Unjust Discrimination—Penal Features of the House Bill Moderated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day authorized a favorable report on the Anti-Scalping bill, with amendments. The most important of these amendments was the following, offered by Senator Teller, relating to railroad passes:

"That giving free transportation to persons or property, except as allowed by Section 22 of the 'act to regulate commerce,' approved Feb. 4, 1887, shall be deemed an unjust discrimination under Section 2 of said act and shall be punished as provided in Section 10 of said act, and in addition to the penalties upon individuals, provided in Section 10, the corporations which may be guilty of any such offense shall be punished by fine, as in said section provided.

"That all free passes issued by or on behalf of any railroad corporation, subject to the provisions of said act, shall be signed by some officer of the corporation, authorized by vote of the Directors to sign the same, and every such railroad corporation shall keep a record showing the date of every free pass, the name of the person to whom it is issued, the points between which the passage is granted, and whether a single trip or time pass, and, if the latter, the time for which it is issued, and this record shall at all times be open to the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners or to their representatives, who may be duly authorized in writing to examine the same."

The House bill was used as a basis of proceeding, and Section 2 of that bill was amended so as to remove all restrictions as to the person to whom a ticket holder may sell his ticket. Originally the person to whom the ticket could be sold must be one "who would in good faith personally use it in the prosecution of a journey." This clause was eliminated, and the proviso was left to read as follows: "That the purchaser of a transferable ticket in good faith, for personal use in the prosecution of a journey, shall have the right to resell the same."

Section 3 of the bill was amended so as to reduce the penalty for the first offense against its provisions from $1,000 to $500, to eliminate all provisions for imprisonment, and provide a penalty of $1,000 for the second offense.

Senator Chilton offered several amendments, which were voted down. One of these provided for fixing an arbitrary and uniform rate of two cents a mile for passenger traffic on all the railroads of the country, and another that railroad tickets should be transferable and negotiable just as other property is.

There is a quasi understanding that the bill shall not be considered in the Senate until Senator Cullom's bill extending the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall have been reported and placed on the calendar. The Commission bill will be taken up at the next meeting of the committee.

CHICAGO AND SOUTHEASTERN.

Henry K. McHarg Begins Proceedings in Chicago for a Receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—Henry K. McHarg of Connecticut this evening began proceedings in the United States Court to put the Chicago and Southeastern Railroad in the hands of a receiver. This is the road owned by Harry Crawford, and extends from Anderson to Lebanon, and is the road on which the shopmen struck a few days ago.

The defendants are the Midland Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Trust Company, Theodore P. Davis, the Central Trust Company of New York, Josephus Collett, and Henry Crawford. The plaintiff is holder of $231,000 of bonds issued in January, 1887. The complaint charges that the road is insolvent and unable to pay the interest on the bonds or any other of its indebtedness. A day for the hearing and appointment of the receiver has not been set down.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC SALE.

The President Adheres to His Determination to Bid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Schiff and Mr. Pierce of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee had a conference to-day at the White House with the President and Attorney General Griggs. The conference lasted more than an hour, and was devoted entirely to a discussion of matters relating to the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It is understood that the Reorganization Committee has qualified as a bidder for the road at the sale, which will take place on Feb. 15, and at the conference to-day it is understood an effort was made to secure a modification of the purpose of the Government to bid at the sale at least up to the full amount of the principal of the road's indebtedness to the Government, which amounts to about $6,303,000.

This purpose was announced by the President in his last message to Congress, and it is stated that the President will adhere strictly to his determination, and so informed the representatives of the Reorganization Committee. No understanding or agreement was arrived at which changes in any respect the relations of the Government to the road or to the Reorganization Committee. As the matter now stands, the sale will be proceeded with at the time specified by the Court.

Receiver for an Indiana Road.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 3.—I. I. Spiro has been appointed receiver of the Lake Cities Electric Railroad Company of Michigan City. The liabilities are estimated at $30,000, with assets not known. Russell B. Harrison is one of the principal owners. The John Davis Company, a Chicago electrical supply house, filed the petition for a receiver.

Rock Island Earnings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Estimated gross earnings of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, both east and west of the Missouri River, for the month of January, are $1,238,457.81, an increase as compared with estimated earnings of January last year of $217,651.12.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ended Jan. 31 were $472,000; same period last year, $353,000; increase, $119,000.

BIG RAILROAD SWINDLE.

Bogus Orders for Pauper Passes Used in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—The railways here have discovered that they have been swindled out of thousands of dollars by bogus orders of the Mayor for pauper passes. These orders were printed and bound in pads with the name of the Mayor and his Secretary printed on them. Instead of signing these orders, the city seal or stamp had been used, but through carelessness these orders were finally given out without stamping. Many pads got into the hands of scalpers, and have been sold by ticket brokers.

The discoveries date back as far as last October, and it is believed they extend back a year or more. One railway traced over $1,000 worth of them to-day on its line, and other lines are proceeding with the investigation. Division Passenger Agent Jackson Smith discovered that the Louisville and Nashville Road had been swindled by the sale of these orders, and afterward it was found that all the railways centring here had been victimized to an enormous extent. Mayor Tafel has all the city detectives working on the case. Several arrests have been made.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale, made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, Western Division, on the 2d day of March, 1897, in a certain cause in equity, pending in said Court, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is complainant, and The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and others are defendants, and pursuant to the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit filed in said cause in said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, and the order or decree of said last-named Court made and entered in said cause in accordance with such mandate on the 24th day of November, 1897; and pursuant, also, to certain decrees ancillary to said decree of said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, entered on the 2d day of March, 1897—such ancillary decrees having been respectively made and entered on or about the 5th day of April, 1897, in causes pending between said parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, respectively, viz.: the Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern Division; the Northern District of Alabama, Northern Division; and the Northern District of Mississippi, Eastern Division: I, L. B. McFARLAND, as Special Master in and by said decrees appointed for that purpose, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the railroad station upon the railroad of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, on Saturday, the 26th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises and property, rights, privileges and franchises described in the said decrees as follows:

All and singular the main line of railroad of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, extending from the point of commencement thereof, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, via Corinth, in the State of Mississippi, and Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, to the terminus thereof in Stevenson in the said State of Alabama, connecting there with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, being a distance of two hundred and seventy-two miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Tennessee, known as the Somerville and Moscow branch, extending from Moscow, on the main line, to Somerville, a distance of about fourteen miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Alabama, extending from Tuscumbia, on the main line, to Florence, a distance of about five miles, be the same more or less, and including the bridge across the Tennessee River, near Florence; and also the Washington Street Branch, so called, of said railroad, extending from the depot of said main line in the City of Memphis, through Washington Street and Centre Landing to the Mississippi River, and the depot grounds and wharves on said river, and all the rights and privileges of said railroad company in respect of the use of the streets and wharves and levee on the Mississippi River; and; also, all and singular the right of transportation of the passenger cars and freight cars of the said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company on and over the railroad between Stevenson, in Alabama, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee, which said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877, had or was entitled to, or could then, or since then, claim under or in virtue of the contract of the date of June twenty-third and July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, made between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and all the rights and privileges whatsoever for or in respect to the use of, or transportation over, the line of railroad between Stevenson and Chattanooga, now belonging to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company holds or is in anywise entitled unto, or could, at the date of execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—or at any time since then, claim either under or in virtue of the before-mentioned contract of June and July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, or otherwise howsoever, together with all and singular the roadway or track of the aforesaid main line of railroad extending from Memphis to Stevenson, as aforesaid, and of the said several branches respectively, and the superstructure and rails laid or to be laid thereon respectively, and all the appurtenances thereof, and all the sidings, turnouts, bridges, wharves, viaducts, culverts, walls, fences, ways and rights of way, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, depot grounds and lands procured, provided, or intended for use for that purpose; building and repair shops, machine shops and lands used or procured, or intended for sites thereof, and other buildings, structures, lands, and improvements whatsoever, leases and leasehold interests, contracts, easements and privileges belonging or appertaining to, or used or procured, or designed to be used for the purposes of or in connection with the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the maintenance or operation thereof, or of any part thereof, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, on the 20th day of August, 1877, or at any time thereafter; and also all the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars and other cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all machinery, tools and implements; rails chairs, and spikes and other materials whatsoever, owned or possessed by the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, on the 20th day of August, 1877—or at any time thereafter for the uses or purposes of, or designed for use in connection with, or for the operation, maintenance or reparation of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the equipment or appurtenances thereof, and all the engines, cars and rolling stock or equipment of any kind, machinery, tools, implements, rails and other materials which now belong or appertain to, or are in use or on hand, designed for use for the purposes of said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or any part thereof, or have belonged or appertained to, or been in use, or on hand, designed for use for the purposes of said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or any part thereof, at any time or times after the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—and all the lands and real estate whatsoever of any and every kind whatsoever, and all improvements thereon situate in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi respectively, which were owned or possessed by, or which belonged to, the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—and also all and singular the rights, privileges and franchises whatsoever, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company has acquired or become possessed of or entitled unto, since the said date of the execution of said mortgage, for or in respect of or for the uses or purposes of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the operation or maintenance thereof, and also all the tolls and income of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the premises aforesaid, or any of them, or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining; and the reversion or reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Subject, however, to a certain statutory lien in the nature of a mortgage, originally created and existing in favor of the State of Tennessee, and mentioned and described in the said mortgage of August 20th, 1877; and also subject to the lien of a certain first mortgage or deed of trust dated May 1st, 1854, executed by said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company to James Punnett, G. B. Lamar, and Thomas Fearn, as trustees; and also subject to the lien of a certain second mortgage or deed of trust dated January 1st, 1867, made by said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company to Gustavus L. Masten, George W. Neal, and William C. Rehren, as trustees, said first mortgage and said second mortgage having been extended by certain indentures, both dated September 7th, 1880, and being more particularly described in said decrees.

The said property, premises, rights, privileges and franchises will be sold as an entirety, and without an appraisement or right of redemption. Such sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, reservations and obligations contained in said several decrees, to which reference is hereby made, including the provision that the purchaser shall, as part consideration, and in addition to the sum bid for such property, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that to the extent that the assets or the proceeds of assets in the Receivers' hands shall be insufficient, such purchaser, his successors, or assigns, shall pay, satisfy and discharge (a) any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the Court to the Receivers; (b) any unpaid indebtedness and obligations or liabilities which shall have been duly contracted or incurred by the Receivers before delivery or possession of the property sold; and (c) also any unpaid indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by said defendant railroad company in the operation of its railroad, payment whereof was provided for in the order appointing Receivers herein, and which is prior in lien or superior in lien to said consolidated mortgage of August 20th, 1877, except such as shall be paid and satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of the Receivers, or out of such other assets upon the Court adjudging the same to be prior in lien or superior in equity to said mortgage, and directing payment thereof; but no obligation is imposed upon or is required to be assumed by the purchaser to pay or discharge either the statutory lien or the first mortgage bonds or the second mortgage bonds of the defendant hereinbefore described, and subject to which such property is to be sold.

Said decrees provide that within thirty days from the confirmation of said sale or sales, or such further time as the Court may allow on application of the purchaser for good cause shown, the purchaser or purchasers of said property shall complete payment of the entire amount bid to the said Special Master; and that on such payment the said purchaser or purchasers shall be entitled to receive a deed of conveyance thereof from the Special Master, and as in said decrees provided, from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee under the said mortgage of August 20th, 1877, and to receive possession of the property so purchased from the parties holding possession of the same, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the Receivers shall deliver all the premises sold which may be in their possession over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property received by the Receivers in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises embraced in such conveyance, or pertaining thereto; subject, nevertheless, to the conditions in said decree mentioned.

Said decrees further provide that the purchaser shall take the property subject to the performance by him or his successors or assigns of all pending contracts in respect thereof theretofore lawfully made by the Receivers, and that the purchaser, his successors and assigns, shall have the right within ninety days after the completion of the sale and delivery of the deed to elect whether or not to assume or adopt any lease or contract sold with the railroad and other property and franchises, and the purchaser, his successors or assigns, shall not be held to have assumed any of said leases or contracts which he or they shall so elect not to assume.

As directed by the said decrees the Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the premises above described who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $50,000 in money, or by certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York, or $100,000 par value of bonds secured by the said consolidated mortgage of August 20th, 1877. Upon the acceptance of any bid for such property the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with the said Special Master the sum of $50,000 in cash, or by certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York, but any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, will be received on account of the amount so required on the acceptance of his bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make the deposit in said decrees required upon the acceptance of his bid, the Special Master will then and there again offer the property for sale, without further notice or advertisement.

The Special Master will accept no bid for the mortgaged property unless the same shall be at least equal to the sum of $2,500,000. In case such amount above required shall not be bid therefor, the Special Master will adjourn the sale, and will apply to the Court for further instructions. The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be held and applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which such bid was made.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or, after such acceptance, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers as hereinbefore provided will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied towards the expenses of a resale, and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which the deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of his bid as the Court from time to time may direct. The purchaser may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash by turning in to be canceled or credited, as provided in said decrees, any bonds or coupons payable out of the proceeds upon distribution thereof; and such purchaser will be credited therefor on account of his bid with such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the purchase price if the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash.

The Court reserves the right to resell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct in case the purchaser thereof shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the decrees jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the Court, and the Court reserves the right to retake and resell the property in case the purchaser or his successors or assigns shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of any such prior indebtedness or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

All sums of money received by the Special Master will forthwith be deposited with the designated depository of the Court at Memphis, Tennessee, and all the bonds received by the Special Master with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; in each case subject to the order of the Court; and the certificate of said trust company or of the Guaranty Trust Company, of the City of New York, that it holds bonds as therein described subject to the order of the party named, and transferred to the order of said Special Master, will by him be received and accepted in lieu of such bonds as a deposit at the time of sale and on account of the payment of the purchase price bid, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to such Special Master.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts.

Dated January 20th, 1898.

L. B. McFARLAND,
Special Master.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
ESTES & FENTRESS,
Memphis, Tennessee,
Solicitors for complainant.
ja28-1aw5wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the NEW YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

Willard P. Shaw, having, by an order made in the above-entitled proceeding, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 2d day of September, 1897, been appointed receiver of the said New York Balance Dock Company.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, hereby requires all persons indebted to the New York Balance Dock Company to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said receiver at his office, Number 41 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898, and to pay the same.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said New York Balance Dock Company to deliver the same to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all the creditors of the said New York Balance Dock Company to deliver their respective accounts and demands to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said New York Balance Dock Company to present the same in writing and in detail to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.—Dated February 3d, 1898.

WILLARD P. SHAW,
Receiver of the New York Balance Dock Company.
BERGEN & DYKMAN, Attorneys for Receiver,
189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
f4-1aw3wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE D. WATSON and Edith G. Watson, his wife; Hubert Van Wagenen, Ferral C. Dininny, Jr., John D. Wing, J. Morgan Wing, and L. Stuart Wing, composing the firm of Wing & Evans; John A. H. Dressel, as assignee of Edward H. Watson and George D. Watson, for the benefit of creditors; Sarah A. Gould, Lizzie B. Doremus, Lottie A. Fried, George Watson, Edward A. Landon, the President, Directors, and company of the City Bank of New Haven; Joseph Halbmayr, Max Halbmayr, Emil Skova, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1897.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street,
cor. Broad Street, New York City.

To the defendants Joseph Halbmayr, Max Halbmayr, and Emil Skova: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 30th, 1897.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street,
cor. Broad Street, New York City. d31-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—CHARLES ROBERTS, plaintiff, against MABEL M. ROBERTS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. This is an action for a divorce.—Dated New York City, December 14th, 1897.

Yours, &c., SWAYNE & SWAYNE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office
Address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Mabel M. Roberts: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of December, 1897, and filed December 21st, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 23d, 1897.

SWAYNE & SWAYNE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office
Address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
d24-1aw6wF&feb4

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Paul Jones—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cleopatra—8:10.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—La Belle Helene—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Walkure—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

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SUICIDAL BLUNDERING.

Washington gossip credits ex-Senator HILL with the remark that while there are few Democratic Representatives from New York in the present House, if these few go on supporting measures like the Teller resolution there will be none at all in the next Congress.

There ought to be none. The Democratic members of Congress from this State who voted for the Teller resolution betrayed their constituents and did what they could to lay waste the trade and industries of the State and to dishonor and impoverish its people. As individuals these Congressmen can be punished by defeating them at the polls if they are renominated. But that is not enough. For the misbehavior of these men public opinion will hold their party responsible. The people observe that with a single exception, the Republican Representatives voted solidly against the Teller resolution. Excuses, palliation, and palaver avail nothing against the great fact that the Republicans voted that the Nation should pay its honest debts in honest money, while the Democrats voted that they might just as well be paid in dishonest money.

The people will not trust such a party, and they ought not to trust it. It is unworthy and unsafe. If the leaders counseled support of a policy of dishonor and repudiation, their party must be put where they can do no harm with it. If the Democratic members of Congress acted without counsel or direction, then the leaders are in no less degree responsible for not holding their followers to a course that would command the approval of their constituents and conform to the principle of common honesty.

A few weeks ago the outlook for the Democratic Party was bright and encouraging. Blunders and mismanagement had brought the Republican Party into disfavor that was reflected in defeats and great losses at the polls. Wisdom seemed to have resumed her long vacant seat in the councils of Democrats. Bryanism and the Chicago platform were being thrust aside, and Democrats who were opposed in 1896 had again come together. The shocking and suicidal blunder of GRAY and LINDSAY and MURPHY and McCLELLAN and CUMMINGS forces them asunder. The Gold Democrats of 1896 begin to talk of running their own candidates for Congress. That is a sign that anybody can read. But the current of disaffection is broader than that. It will carry clean over into the Republican camp again this Fall the legions of Democratic and independent voters who voted for McKINLEY unless the inconceivable stupidity of the Teller resolution blunder is atoned for by some act that openly breaks this alliance with the forces of free coinage and Populism.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN THE EAST.

The unofficial Russian exultation over the "backing down" of Great Britain in China and the unofficial lamentation over it in the British press seem to be equally premature. The statement cabled from London by the agent of The Associated Press as learned by him "on incontrovertible authority" makes official the explanation suggested by The London Times for the withdrawal of the British demand for the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan. That demand, in the first place, has not been withdrawn, and in the second place was never put forward as a "sine qua non." It cannot have been made as an offset to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur. According to the memorable declaration of British policy, published last month, the British contention was that Port Arthur, or any other port, opened to the trade of one nation should be opened to Great Britain, under her treaties with China. It was only for cessions of territory that she reserved the right to fix her compensations.

It is quite plain, however, that the demands of Russia and Germany on the one hand and of Great Britain on the other are incompatible. One side or the other must recede, or there will be war. The British Government explains anew that "it is acting strenuously in favor of free ports in China, and hopes to have the moral support of the United States in this policy." It is entitled to that support, and we see no reason to doubt that it will have it. If China is opened to "conquest and colonization" we are not in the competition. But we are very distinctly in the competition for Chinese trade. Our interest in the opening of China to the trade of all nations on equal terms is very much greater than that of any other nation except Great Britain, since our trade under the existing conditions is distinctly greater than that of Russia and nearly as great as that of the whole Continent of Europe, excepting Russia. We believe that it is now clearly understood throughout this country that, in this matter, Great Britain is fighting our battle, and that she has our "moral support."

She ought to have the moral support also of France. It is true that the Government of France adheres to the old notion of colonization. She has acted upon the theory which the Kaiser produces as if it were a novelty, the theory that "trade follows the flag," and she has lost a great deal of money by acting upon it. Especially has she lost money in Eastern Asia. Her experiments in Indo-China since the days of JULES FERRY have had the effect of deterring reasonable Frenchmen from pursuing the policy of expansion further by these means. Her share of China in a game of grab by European powers would be small, and whatever it was would be a burden. On the other hand, her share in the trade of China, if China were fully open to trade, would be likely to increase, and, whatever it was, would be profitable to her.

The interests of France do not lie in the prosecution of the policy of the two Emperors. No reasonable Frenchman would maintain that they did. Such a Frenchman would be apt to say that, wherever her commercial interests might lie, it was a political necessity for France to follow Russia. She has followed Russia in so many directions and so far that reasonable Frenchmen must be weary of the exactions which the Russian alliance imposes. But there is no help for it while France would remain isolated in Europe if she withdrew from that alliance. Now for the second time she is being dragged in the wake not merely of Russia, but of Germany, in the Far East. The power of the French Navy, second only to the English, is allowed to be invoked not only from St. Petersburg, but from Berlin. That would not be a very effective threat, since England and Japan so clearly overpower all continental Europe combined in the Yellow Sea. But the French Army is also allowed to be directed from Berlin and exhibited as part of the Kaiser's assets. For it is the threat of a European war that constitutes the real strength of the case of the two Emperors at Pekin. It must be very galling to French pride to have the national resources invoked for the preaching of the gospel of the Consecrated Person. But France must submit to it until some substitute for the Russian alliance can be found. We may be sure that there is much diplomatic research going on in Paris and in other capitals for the discovery of such a substitute.

THE TRIAL OF SHERIFF MARTIN.

Questions of weight and moment will be determined by the trial of Sheriff MARTIN and his posse of sixty-seven deputies now in progress at Wilkesbarre. During the great coal miners' strike of last year the Sheriff and his deputies shot and killed nineteen men and wounded thirty others. They are indicted for murder. It is asserted in behalf of the defense that the Sheriff did not exceed his plain duty. The strikers, mostly Hungarians and Italians, had committed many acts of violence, chiefly in attempting to prevent non-striking miners from working. At the time of the encounter the strikers were on their way in a body to a mine at Lattimer, where work was going on. It was known that they were going to force the men to stop work, if possible. The Sheriff commanded them to stop and disperse. It is alleged that they kept advancing and threatened the Sheriff and his men until, in self-defense and to disperse the mob, they fired.

On the other hand, the strikers charge that they were proceeding peaceably along the highway, that they were met by the Sheriff and fired upon without provocation, some of the killed and wounded men having been shot in the back as they were fleeing.

If the jury is intelligent and without prejudice, the verdict must turn on the evidence as to the attitude of the strikers and of the Sheriff, respectively, at the time of the encounter. It would be deplorable if Sheriff MARTIN and his men should go scot free after proof that they wantonly and without need or justification fired upon a party of miners who were proceeding peaceably along the highway. And it would greatly encourage anarchy and disorder in the coal regions if it should appear as the result of this trial that a Sheriff who does his duty in attempting to protect life and property may thereafter be hanged for it by due process of law.

The trial is of international interest, also, since it is probable that the Governments of Italy and Austria-Hungary will demand payment for the killing of their subjects if the shooting is shown to have been unjustified.

GETTING AND SPENDING.

Mr. McCLELLAN stumbled on a point of greater importance than, perhaps, he understood when he declared that the Committee on Appropriations was not qualified to deal with the question of how much money should be expended on fortifications. The truth is that that committee is not fitted to take a comprehensive and discriminating view of the field of expenditure, or of any of its parts, not because it does not contain as good material as is to be had in the House, but because it has nothing to do with raising taxes, and can have nothing to do with it. The separation of the functions of the Committees on Ways and Means and on Appropriations was a grave mistake, and it has worked increasing mischief ever since it was achieved.

Undoubtedly the combined work of the two committees is onerous, but it is by no means beyond the capacity of intelligent legislators, and it is performed successfully in other countries by a smaller body than we put to the work, though the task in a highly centralized Government is far heavier than it is in ours. The task here would, indeed, be relatively simple if it were confined to what Congress ought to do. The real trouble with both branches of our Congress is that both tax raising and tax spending have become so largely a matter of jobbery and log rolling. No one can recall without shame the experience of 1894, when a little syndicate of Protectionist Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, opened shop in the Senate Finance Committee room and bartered legislative favors for votes. That was a conspicuous instance, because the dirty business was carried on by a few men for months amid the intense excitement of the entire country. But the same thing was done in each house in 1890, and again in 1897. In both instances the amount of public revenue to be obtained was a minor matter. The amount of private gain allotted was the chief thing.

It is not very different with the Appropriations. Except so far as the Speaker of the House is able to exert a directing and restraining influence—and that is never controlling, even with a man of Mr. REED's force in the Speaker's chair—the distribution of appropriations is largely a matter of "truck and dicker." The individual members or groups of members of the majority strive for what their constituents want, and the general result is determined much more by the effect upon nominations and elections than by the effect upon the Treasury. The case of which Mr. McCLELLAN spoke is one in point. We do not say that the department estimates for fortifications ought not to be cut down, but what earthly sense is there in cutting these down from $13,000,000 to $4,000,000 while pensions are being poured out at the rate of $154,000,000, with a deficiency larger than the fortifications estimates in sight, and not a whisper of protest heard on the majority side of the House?

The planning for getting revenue and for spending it should be in the hands of the same committee, properly organized and subdivided, of course, but with concentrated responsibility. We know very well that that would not of itself put a stop to jobbery in either branch of the business, but it would make it easier to check it, because the men who squandered money would be accountable for procuring it. Any great business concern run on the principle of scatteration adopted in Congress would come to grief within a twelvemonth.

THE GREATER NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

It is not likely that we shall hear very much more of the bill introduced by Senator McNULTY for a World's Fair in 1901 to commemorate the creation of Greater New York. We waive the question whether when that time arrives the majority of people in Greater New York will consider the event to have justified itself so conspicuously as to deserve commemoration. World's Fairs stand on their own merits as business propositions and almost any excuse is good enough for one that promises to be successful.

There is to be a World's Fair in Paris in 1900, and a World's Fair anywhere else the next year would be almost foredoomed to failure. The great majority of exhibitors would not be willing to incur the expense and risk of a second exhibition when they had not yet become fully satisfied about the returns of the first. And, even if there were a chance for two World's Fairs anywhere in two successive years, there would be no chance for the second in this country. It is of course possible that the Dingley tariff may be seriously modified before that time, but it is unlikely that Dingleyism will be overthrown. Dingleyism is a notification to foreigners that they cannot expect to sell their goods in this country, and why should they take the trouble to show what they are notified beforehand they cannot sell?

And even if there were a chance for a World's Fair in this country, there is no chance in New York. The proposition to hold the Columbian Fair here failed because the people of New York did not want a World's Fair. The specific proposition that aroused their disgust was that to take Central Park for the site. That proposition resulted in showing that the people of New York cared very much more about the Central Park than they did about the World's Fair. This sentiment Mr. McNULTY defies at the outset by providing that the Municipal Assembly may authorize the use of any public park for the fair. We have really, including or excluding the parks, no suitable site for a World's Fair, nor shall we have until rapid transit brings the suburbs much nearer than they are now. And we have no such public sentiment aroused, or capable of being aroused, in behalf of the project as would insure the execution of the project, to say nothing of its success.

THE CASHIER OF THE CHEMICAL BANK.

Any irregularity in the Chemical Bank affects the business circles of New York somewhat as a like accident to "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" would those of London. The trouble into which its late cashier has fallen is of importance only on that account, and as another example of the mysterious way in which men of high repute, well earned by long and faithful service, may disappoint their fellows.

The President and Directors of the bank, after a careful examination of the facts, agree that Mr. QUINLAN was innocent of any criminal or even selfish purpose in the reckless loans that he made. They can only infer that, having made one or two bad mistakes of no great amount, he kept on lending money in hope that he could retrieve those mistakes. But why he did not report the early and insignificant errors as soon as he discovered them to be such, and why he violated the rule of the bank by making large advances without consultation, covering them up in the books and generally acting precisely as a dishonest man would have acted, they can explain only on the theory that his mind broke down.

That probably is the true explanation, and unsatisfactory as it is, it is one that has often to be made and that is sadly adequate. Nor is it easy to see by what system the consequences of such a disaster could be avoided. As the President of the bank remarked, "Some one must be trusted." No large and complex business can be run successfully without reposing discretion in the superior officers in charge. The sound use of that discretion depends on judgment and character. These cannot always be surely had, and when got their continuance cannot always be insured. Here was a man in the prime of life who had been with the bank thirty-six years, and was probably as intimately associated with every phase of its affairs, and had shown himself, by every possible test, as entirely trustworthy as any other officer except the President. In the ordinary course of business he makes small errors such as must occur in any like business. Suddenly he gets "rattled," enters on a series of devices utterly unjustifiable and which he knows to be so, and pursues them until discovery and practical ruin are inevitable. His mind, in the pitiful, obscure, unexplaining phrase that is yet the only one we can use, has "broken down."

We learn that during all the years he had worked for the bank, he had taken no vacation of more than two or three days at a time, and had of late years frequently worked on Sundays as well. That, according to general experience, was a singularly foolish course of life, and in view of the consequences, the common herd may be thankful for the saving vice of laziness that prevents them from imitating it. There have been men of slight physique, but vigorous minds, who have worked in this way years longer than this unfortunate, and retained their bodily and mental health; but clearly he was not of this exceptional class. Possibly the only suggestion that will occur to bank managers and Directors in studying the incident in the Chemical is that they shall compel their employés, from the President down, to take regular and fairly strong doses of leisure and relaxation.

> RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, who writes about iron, flowers, religion, skirts, and does the Persian poets, arrived on the Teutonic, which came into Quarantine last night. He is to give lectures in this country. He said that his sympathies were with the Socialists. "We want more leisure, more pleasure, and less treasure, perhaps," he added.—The Evening Sun.

The chances are about ten to one that he pronounced leisure to rhyme with pleasure and treasure.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those Chicago merchants who are clamoring for the removal of their Custom House from one part of the city to another might be better employed. They say that at present they are in danger of their lives every time they go to pay the Government its tribute, for the region they must traverse is that known as the "levee," and the inhabitants thereof are dreadfully expert in the use of sandbags and long knives. This state of affairs does, indeed, justify the apprehensions of the more reputable Chicagoans, and it should move them to action, but the action should take the form, not of an appeal to the Government to move the Custom House, but of a peremptory demand upon the municipal authorities for efficient protection. The city has a police force, and it is as honest as the majority of the citizens choose to make it. They, not the thieves, pay the salaries, elect the local executive, and have complete control of the situation. Why should they ask for outside aid?

—We deeply grieve to learn that The Poughkeepsie Eagle has taken offense at a question recently raised by THE TIMES. The question was: If Kiao-Chau is to be a free port, why should not Hawaii be one? This, The Eagle says, is a "nonsensical query," and as though that reproof were not humiliating enough to us, it calls our modest conundrum "the sort of thing the objectors to Hawaiian annexation are constantly putting forth." Well, perhaps that is so; perhaps it is also true that the advocates of Hawaiian annexation are constantly putting forth assertions like this one, taken from the same paragraph that furnished the quotations already given: "They (the ports of Hawaii) are all free ports now, always have been, and probably always will be. They certainly will be if they become American ports. Does THE TIMES know of any American port that is not free to ships of all nations?" There's a crusher for a fact! Poughkeepsie is so near the coast that of course its editors know what a free port is, and therefore our impression that the United States hasn't a one of them to bless herself with must be based on a misapprehension. If we only had The Eagle's dictionary, of course we could soon find and learn the correct definition, but as it is, there is no help for us until some up-the-river authority deigns to enlighten us.

—As one of the dispatches from Havana says, the Spaniards are again allowing the season for active military operations to slip by, and are accomplishing nothing. It is only in the Winter months that unacclimated troops can do any real fighting in Cuba, for with the Summer heats comes the battle with yellow fever, an infinitely more deadly foe than the rebels, and then the royal troops can only summon up enough energy to bury their stricken comrades. The revolution, it will be remembered, began in February, 1895. Until Fall no energetic measures were taken against them, and by the time the armies of CAMPOS were really in motion the campaign had to be ended. Then there were promises of great things to be done in the Winter of 1896-97, but nothing came of them. Another Summer intervened, and this Winter has been wasted in replacing one commander with another, and in futile experiments with an unworkable scheme of autonomy, so called. The fourth hot season is close at hand, and the days pass, bringing news only of inconclusive skirmishes, in which the insurgents at least hold their own, and of unsuccessful attempts to buy up the leaders whom there appears to be no longer even a hope of conquering. It is a dismal record, and a more dismal prospect. Unless new elements soon enter into the controversy it is likely to be endless.

PERSONAL.

—A familiar figure in the Province of Quebec and to passengers on the St. Lawrence steamboats is LOUIS TWO CANOES, Chief of the Iroquois Indians in that region and most skillful of pilots on the great river. His real name, they say, is NOWITEKUHONWAKE, which fact accounts, perhaps, for the gravity of his countenance, the title being one calculated to make life seem a real and serious thing, and to repress all tendencies toward frivolity of mind. Be that as it may, LOUIS is about to make a voyage longer than those to which he has been accustomed, and is to steer the best course he can through rapids at least as dangerous as that at Lachine. In other words, he is going to London for the purpose of asking the Queen to intercede with the United States in behalf of his tribe, which numbers about 2,000, and secure for them a renewal of a lapsed treaty by which they could cross the boundary with their belongings and without paying any duties. LOUIS is a tall, dignified man, very picturesque in his native dress. He is sixty-eight years old, and was born within a short distance of the spot where he now lives. His tribe has at times rendered important services to the Government of Canada. LOUIS was the first pilot down the Ottawa River. He is intelligent and earnest, and has learned that he can get an audience of the Queen, before whom he will plead the cause of his tribe. He is proud of his Iroquois blood, and declares that her Majesty has no more loyal subjects than the members of his tribe.

—By some fortunate provision of nature, comedy and even broad farce often develop out of the same conditions that give rise to tragedy, and beliefs to which criminal homicide is a logical sequence can also add to the general fund of gayety by producing harmless nonsense of a really delightful sort. If this were not so, it would always be necessary to speak and write about certain things with vehement and angry indignation—than which nothing could be more fatiguing. Take, for instance, the combination of superstition and hysteria which, though invariably the same, calls itself now "Christian Science," now "faith cure," now "mental healing," according to the taste or fancy of its votaries. This protean cult can and does scatter death, contagion, and insanity through whole communities—and it can evolve good jokes as well. Proof of its mirth-creating powers is to be found in a scheme just propounded by JAMES A. HERNE for destroying the organization commonly known as the "theatrical trust." Mr. HERNE, as many people are aware, has considerable skill as an actor, not a little as a rearranger of dramatic material, and enough, and to spare, as an advertiser of himself and **Art.** He is also something of a "mystic," and can chatter about mental mysteries as glibly as any crank in the great fraternity. Talking of the monopolizing managers he says: "Privates in the great army of actors may exert a powerful influence through silent opposition." Admitting that the players with fame still to win should not be outspoken in expressing hostility to their employers, Mr. HERNE tells them that minds cannot be trammeled or coerced, and begs them "to oppose this trust and all trusts in thought with heart and soul." It's a great scheme. The intellectual energy of the average "private in the great army of actors" is well known to be enormous, and when—like the djin in KIPLING's story of the idle camel—they sit down, in "a well known café," of course, and think Great Magics against the histrionic octopus, it will no doubt be as effective as that creature's cruelest foe could wish.

—An eminent New Yorker, Mr. ROBERT E. SPEER, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has been preaching strange doctrines over in Philadelphia. In the course of an address to the students of the University of Pennsylvania he questioned the truth of the maxim that knowledge is power, and entered a plea for ignorance. This way of putting it is hardly fair to Mr. SPEER, perhaps, for he proceeded to admit that only knowledge of evil was weakness, and he did not insist that people should be ignorant of good. Even when thus restricted, however, his theories were sufficiently provocative of doubt. "I want," he said, "to make an apology for ignorance of those things one should not know. The attitude of ignorance is the best one—not ignorance that prevents you from knowing the existence of evil, but the attitude that will prevent you from substituting evil for the truth. You can know there is evil without knowing evil. Here is where real power exists in ignorance. There is a thousand times more power in a sinless life than in one that has come out conqueror over sin and evil. The latter, it is true, has gained something, but then it has lost ten times what it gained." One cannot but suspect that Mr. SPEER uses words in other than their ordinary meanings. His idea seems to be that all knowledge of evil comes from committing it. This, unfortunately, does not explain the whole of what he says, and therefore one arrives at a second suspicion—that Mr. SPEER is not averse to saying paradoxical and somewhat sensational things, and that in the attainment of his oratorical effects he can flit from definition to definition to the great bewilderment of such logicians as may listen to him.

OUR RIGHTS AGAINST TURKEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting your admirable editorial, "Fooled by Turkey," in Tuesday's TIMES, I want to thank you for it; it is the truth, and if not all the truth, at least nothing but the truth. I am only one of many who are amazed at the inaction of the President in this matter. I say "inaction," for it is a fact that in response to the recent visit of the Joint Commission representing the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Evangelical Alliance, and other bodies, the commission was given to understand that because of "possible exigencies" in Cuba and in the East, therefore not a single steel warship of our twenty could be spared to be sent to Smyrna as the Austrian corvette was sent last Fall, and to what good purpose all the world knows. Yet the Administration is still, and it is dumb, and puts forth the plea, "non possumus"—a most humiliating one.

Right here let me evoke a bit of political history. The platform which Mr. McKinley accepted when he was nominated at St. Louis contained this specific plank:

"In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers, and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost."

These are very brave words; they carry a ring about them, and they commend themselves to the approbation of every American. But what shall we say in view of the fact that, though they were enunciated at St. Louis as a declaration of principle, yet in the matter of the Turkish outrages they are comprehensively and painfully ignored? And yet if the President only saw things differently; if for once he would send a warship to Smyrna, is it not the plain truth that we should see the whole country hail the act with enthusiasm? Assuredly he would wake up one of these fine Winter mornings to find himself the most popular man in America. But, instead, we see a timid and halting President, afraid—at least reluctant—to enforce our just rights against the shameless and enervate Ottoman. The whole matter is one of unspeakable shame for Americans, while it subjects the missionaries in Turkey to a cruel humiliation.

MARSHAL H. BRIGHT.

Tarrytown, Feb. 2, 1898.

THE VOTERS AND THE CURRENCY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When will we have an end of the calamity party cry which continually issues from the Republican stronghold? Listen to the wise words of Senator Thurston: "I believe the Republican Party is in danger of losing the next Congress." Yes, Senator Thurston, they are if they do not go to work and put us out of danger on the financial question. We, the voters, put you there for a specific object, and we do not propose to stand any nonsense on account of party. Go to work! Rescue your country, and don't stop to think about William or John. We have had enough fooling about this matter by the "repudiationists." We are done with them.

If the Republican Party desires continuance in power, let them go to work. They have a great opportunity. The majority desire a more stable currency. The majority will continue any party in power that will give it to them. That majority, mistake not, is made up of Democrats and Republicans. Don't be frightened by the howls of the political heelers and demagogues of the Bryan type, who think with their mouths. Start your gold resolution, and in due time we will deal with the barrier of that impertinence present.

REPUBLICAN.

New York, Feb. 3, 1898.

Fair Play for China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the question of our treaty with China was under consideration by the Chamber of Commerce to-day, I asked the gentleman who enlightened us on our diplomatic relations with that country if we had kept faith on our part of the agreement. He evaded the question by saying the answer would lead too far.

I find that the treaty concluded in 1884 gave Chinese immigrants coming to this country the rights and privileges which American citizens enjoy in China. At the instigation of members from the Pacific Coast, Congress abrogated these privileges arbitrarily by the "Exclusion act," which prohibited Chinese laborers from landing on our shores. One plucky Chinaman, who had been here before this act was passed, appealed to our courts for protection under the treaty. But the Supreme Court of the United States decided in 1889 that, without consent of the other party to the same, Congress had the right to nullify a portion of the contract.

I hope to see Americans enjoy privileges of the most favored nations everywhere, but "fair play is a jewel"; we should do unto others as we want to be done by.

LOUIS WINDMULLER.

New York, Feb. 3, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Easy Explanation.

The Kindly Man—Why stand ye idle here?

The Other Man—De benches in de park's bein' painted, see?—Detroit Journal.

Never Satisfied.

Henpeck—I had my life insured to-day.

Mrs. Henpeck—Selfish thing. You never think of having mine insured.—Philadelphia Record.

Sure Indication.

"Wigglesworth must have made some money out of that wildcat mining company."

"Yes, there's no doubt of it. His daughter Jane is now spelling her name Jeanne."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Untimely Song.

"Give me the man who sings at his work!" exclaimed the cheery citizen. "He is the person whose temperament has my sympathy and approval, every time."

"Yes," replied Mr. Blitters, "I don't object to the man who sings at his work, so long as he confines himself to that. What annoys me is to have him come in and insist on singing at my work."—Washington Star.

"GOD REIGNS."

"God reigns and the Republican Party still lives."—Mark Hanna to President McKinley.

Laura U. Case. in Denver Republican.

Unroll thy mildewed scroll, O Time.
Disclose one more a scene sublime,
When in that darkest hour,
Oppressed with grief a nation bowed,
One speaking quelled the frenzied crowd
By sacred words of power.

Those lips whence rang that clarion breath
Are silenced by the hush of death;
And freed from slavery's chains,
Baptized in blood our country rose
United, born from sorrow's throes,
And lived because "God reigns."

To-day less noble cause inspires,
And faction feeds forensic fires,
A Senate seat at stake,
Contestants war like rival kings,
From gulf to lake alarum rings
And bids a nation wake.

All watch while balance trembling turns,
When, lo! the lighted signal burns,
And from Atlantic plains
To sunset-crowned Sierra peaks
Far-flashed o'er wires, the lightning speaks,
"'Tis victory!—God reigns."

We're told in old Hebraic days
One ruled who gave not God the praise,
And golden image made;
Sore crazed, from crown and throne he fled,
For seven years with beasts he fed
Ere wrath divine was stayed.

Great Herod sat upon his throne,
His gilded armor, sun-kissed, shone,
"A god!" the mad crowd cried.
He bowed his sycophants to please,
Swift judgment came by fell disease,
Accursed the proud King died.

Triumphant ranks with cheers applaud,
A statesman's matchless skill they laud;
Should labor clank her chains,
They'd throttle back discordant moans—
Such discontent as threatens thrones—
And louder cry, "God reigns!"

Oh, hush thy "Cuba Libre" cry,
Bow down thy head and starving lie
Upon thy blood-soaked sod,
Death sealed, thy moaning lips be dumb,
From heaven above no help can come,
"God reigns"—but Gold is God.

THE STEWART PICTURE SALE.

First Night's Auction of the Famous Collection Brings Over $133,000—The Prices Realized.

Seventy of the 128 water colors, drawings, and oils forming the collection of Mr. William Hood Stewart of Paris, were sold at auction in Chickering Hall last evening for a total of $133,190. This is considered by the dealers and art experts a high sum. No such outpouring of the works of the Roman-Spanish painters, which Mr. Stewart especially affected, has ever occurred in America, and it was therefore impossible to predict the result of the sale of the Stewart pictures in advance.

The highest figure of the evening was brought by Fortuny's "Court of Justice—Alhambra"—an interior, notable for its architectural detail, rich color, and brilliant lights, and for which Mr. Harry Payne Whitney paid $13,000. The next largest figure was brought by the same artist's "Arab Fantasia," which was bought by a Mr. H. Harrison, probably an assumed name, for $12,000. R. de Madrazo, the artist, Fortuny's brother-in-law, secured Paul Baudry's superb nude, "The Wave and the Pearl," for a gentleman in Paris, for $8,600. Jules Oehme paid, probably on an order, $5,000 for Zamacois's "Infanta." H. P. Whitney bought Alma-Tadema's "Youth Reading Horace," for $3,900; the same sum was paid by W. A. Clark for Ribera's "Café Chantant," and George P. Douglas paid $3,375 for Menzel's "Stirrup Cup."

The Barbizon pictures sold brought, on the whole, good prices. The little Corot "Ville d'Auray" sold well at $5,000 to E. Brandus; S. Untermeyer secured Troyon's "Valley of the Toucques" for the low figure of $5,000; E. Brandus paid a high figure, $6,000, for the Daubigny "Anvers on the Oise," good example as it is, and Herman Schaus paid a good figure, $6,300, for Troyon's "Chickens Feeding." The Van Marcke "Normandy Cow" went to Boussod-Valadon for $4,150, and Knoedler & Co. secured the fine Bonnat, "Neapolitan Peasants," for $3,300. The Gérôme, a not over-attractive example, was bought by C. G. Dinsmore for $3,700. Arthur Tooth & Sons purchased for an English customer the admirable example of the English water colorists, Pinwell's "Rural Life," for $2,150. The Ricos did not sell as well as had been anticipated, but the Baldinis brought higher figures than had been expected.

The sale—the first one of great importance since that of the A. T. Stewart pictures—drew a large audience, and Chickering Hall was not only uncomfortably, but dangerously, crowded. The admission was free, and there were no reserved seats, and long before the doors of the hall were opened, at 8 o'clock, hundreds of men and women stood in the bitter cold awaiting admission. There was a mad rush for seats when the doors opened, and the hall was filled in a twinkling. Late-comers could not push their way through the crowds of people standing, who filled all the space behind the seats. There were no policemen visible, and had any disturbance occurred there would have been a panic. This danger should be guarded against at to-night's sale.

Among the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. C. S. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington. Mr. H. C. Frick of Pittsburg who was said to have bought several pictures through agents, and all the prominent art dealers and collectors of the country, were present. The majority of the crowd was, however, attracted to the sale through curiosity, and there was so much noise and laughter during the first hour of the sale that it seemed more like a circus than a picture auction. The bidding was curiously uneven—spirited at times, and again lagging.

Mr. Whitney, who occupied a seat in the centre of the hall with his wife, made his bids through an usher standing near, and was watched with intense curiosity by the crowd. Some of the more notable paintings were greeted with applause. The first spirited competition was over "The Stirrup Cup," which started at $1,000, went by thousands to $2,500, and then reached $3,375, at which figure it was sold to Mr. S. P. Douglas. Madrazo's "Woman and Parrot" called forth the next lively bidding. It started at $1,000, jumped to $2,000 at once, and then crawled up to $3,350. Messrs. Whitney and Harrison competed for the "Arab Fantasia" of Fortuny, raising each other by $1,000 bids from $5,000 to $12,500, when the latter secured it. This battle against the Whitney-Vanderbilt millions was followed with much interest and excitement by the audience.

Mr. Whitney only secured Fortuny's "Alhambra" for $13,000 by a long contest, starting at $5,000, then through thousands, and finally hundreds, till his competitor, probably Mr. Frick of Pittsburg, was vanquished.

The following table shows the artist's name, title of picture, buyer's name where procurable, and the individual prices obtained:

J. L. H. Bellangé—"Military Sketches"	$60
E. J. Gregory—"The War in the East"	70
H. Pille—"Lansquenets"	50
W. Small—"A Plowing Match"	125
M. Fortuny—"Corpus Christi"	310
H. Harpignies—"Autumn, Castle of San Angelo"	160
Cham—"The Commune"	110
P. J. Clays—"On the Coast"	600
A. F. E. Menzel—"The Stirrup Cup," G. P. Douglas	3,375
M. Fortuny—"Study of Flowers," E. Brandus	400
F. Heilbuth—"Monte Pincio," Boussod, Valadon	425
M. Rico—"Venetian Canal, with View of Veronese's Tomb"	1,525
L. Alma-Tadema—"Roman Youth Reading Horace," H. P. Whitney	3,900
R. Ribera—"Café Chantant," W. A. Clark	3,900
G. Boldini—"River Seine, at Mont-Valérian," Boussod, Valadon	1,050
M. Fortuny—"The Arquebusier," H. Stauver	2,850
H. H. Moore—"Banks of a River," W. C. Loring	125
L. Bonvin—"Wild Flowers," Crist-Delmonico	300
R. P. Bonington—"View of Old Paris"	375
M. Rico—"Fisherman, Seville," B. Triest	1,050
G. Boldini—"The Rest at the Studio," F. A. Bell	1,300
O. Weber—"Plowing"	255
G. von Meszoly—"Farm Scene"	200
E. Zamacois—"Fortuny's Model"	1,200
A. Parsons—"English Landscape"	400
R. de Madrazo—"Woman and Parrot," W. A. Clark	3,350
M. Fortuny—"Arab Fantasia," H. Harrison	12,000
A. Stevens—"Alsace," Knoedler & Co.	1,100
C. Maccari—"Women at Raphael's Tomb"	700
M. Rico—"Boats at Poissy"	350
M. Fortuny—"Italian Peasant Girl," C. G. Dinsmore	975
S. Arcos—"Buffoon," Knoedler & Co.	675
J. B. C. Corot—"Ville d'Avray," E. Brandus	5,000
C. Troyon—"Valley of the Toucques," S. Untermyer	2,600
C. F. Daubigny—"Auvers on the Oise," E. Brandus	6,000
G. de Nittis—"Lowlands Near Naples"	675
R. de Madrazo—"Woman and Guitar," I. Wormser, Jr.	2,500
J. H. F. Van Lerius—"An Old Woman's Head,"	425
J. L. Gérome—"Door of a Mosque, with Heads of Decapitated Moors," C. G. Dinsmore	3,700
M. Fortuny—"Arab's Head," Stanford White	1,150
E. Zamacois—"The Infanta," Julius Oehme	5,000
T. Horschelt—"An Arabian Horseman"	200
M. Rico—"A Spanish Garden," H. Harrison	1,100
M. Fortuny—"Café of the Swallows," H. Harrison	3,100
Don G. Hernandez—"Head of a Girl"	475
C. Troyon—"Chickens Feeding," Herman Schaus	6,300
E. Van Marcke—"A Normandy Cow," Boussod-Valadon	4,150
F. P. Michetti—"A Seaside Idyl"	650
P. J. A. Baudry—"Parisina," Boussod-Valadon	1,000
J. T. Coosemans—"Summer Landscape"	425
A. Stevens—"Woman and Elephant," Boussod-Valadon	775
M. Fortuny—"One of the 'King's Moors,'" Boussod-Valadon	3,150
Firman-Girard—"Parisian Flower Girl," John D. Crimmins	1,600
G. J. Pinwell—"Rural Life, England," A. Tooth & Sons	2,150
Baroness C. de Rothschild—"View of Capri"	275
M. Fortuny—"The Old Peasant," Knoedler & Co.	1,300
M. Rico—"Pond at Meaux"	800
G. Boldini—"Clichy Square, Paris," H. Stauver	2,250
J. T. Coosemans—"Winter Landscape"	400
F. P. Michetti—"The Turkey Girl"	425
M. Fortuny—"Court of Justice, Alhambra," H. P. Whitney	13,000
F. Heilbuth—"Lady in Yellow"	425
L. J. F. Bonnat—"Neapolitan Peasants at the Farnese Palace," Knoedler & Co.	3,300
A. Vollon—"Crystal Bowl and Fruit"	1,700
F. V. L. Roybet—"The Kitchen in the Castle," E. Brandus	1,300
H. L. Dupray—"Waterloo," L. A. Lauthier	1,050
E. A. Duez—"The Pont Neuf, Paris"	500
M. Fortuny—"A Courtyard, Alhambra," S. Untermyer	2,150
P. J. A. Baudry—"The Wave and the Pearl," R. de Madrazo	8,600
J. Sant—"Gipsy Fortune Teller"	825
Total	$133,190

MR. LOCKWOOD'S CONCERT.

An American Pianist Plays in the Madison Square Concert Hall.

Mr. Albert Lockwood is a young American pianist, who was heard here for the first time last season. He gave another orchestral concert last night in the Madison

Square Garden Concert Hall. His numbers with orchestra were the Schumann concerto and Saint-Saëns's concerto in G minor. He played also three solo numbers—a ballade by Brahms, a pastoral by Scarlatti, and a barcarolle by Chopin. The orchestra, under Mr. Anton Seidl, played Smetana's overture to "The Bartered Bride" and the andante cantabile from Tschaikowsky's E minor quartet. The hall was crowded with friends of Mr. Lockwood, and he was applauded vigorously, as all gentlemen should be who provide their friends with some place to go on a cold Winter night.

It was said in this paper after Mr. Lockwood's concert last year that he was a young pianist of considerable promise. Indeed, he did some really excellent playing at that time. Last night again he did some good playing, and also much that must have been disappointing to those of his friends acquainted with the pianist's art. In undertaking the Schumann concerto Mr. Lockwood greatly overestimated his own ability as an interpreter of emotional music. He played the number smoothly and prettily, but that is not giving a reading of one of the most romantic of all piano compositions. Technically, too, the performance was deficient in clearness of rhythm, in dynamic range, and in tonal variety.

In the Brahms ballade Mr. Lockwood was heard to greater advantage. This number he played with evident appreciation and with something like artistic proportion in the distribution of light and shade. The Scarlatti pastoral was played respectably, but the Chopin barcarolle, owing to extremely bad pedaling, was a muddle of confused sounds. The best work of the pianist was heard in parts of the scherzo of the Saint-Saëns concerto, which he played with delicacy of touch, clearness, and variety of accent. He hurried the tempo of the last movement, however, so that he again produced a state of confusion. The audience called him out several times and insisted on the now customary encore number. In these days any person who does not get an encore scores a failure.

ASTORIA MORNING CONCERTS.

The experiment of giving morning concerts ought at least to awaken curiosity. This public does not seem at present to be suffering from any lack of musical entertainment, but it has occurred to the Director of the Seidl subscription concerts at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel that there was room for a morning series beginning at 11 o'clock. The first of these concerts was given yesterday morning, and was attended by an audience which did not more than half fill the concert room. What the audience wanted in size it made up in enthusiasm, and its demonstration after the performance of Bruch's D minor concerto for violin and orchestra, Miss Maud Powell being the soloist, was thoroughly justified.

Miss Powell has been from the outset of her career a very serious and devoted artist. She shows evidences of growth, and her performance yesterday, perfect in intonation and instinct with all the larger impulses of true musicianship, was the most satisfying exhibition of violin playing that has been given this season. The orchestra, directed by Anton Seidl, played Beethoven's overture, "Leonore No. 3," and Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathetique." Previous performances of these works by the same orchestra have received extended comment. It is only necessary at this time to note that both compositions were well played yesterday.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The soloist at the first Lenten orchestral concert of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra on March 1 at the Metropolitan Opera House will be Josef Hofmann, and he will be heard in Rubinstein's Concerto in D minor.

On Feb. 9 Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, will witness the performance of Miss Irwin in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell." They have secured 150 seats and all the boxes for the occasion, and the theatre will be decorated in a fitting manner.

Mme. Herrmann will sail for Europe about March 1, to fill an engagement at the Universal Exhibition, Earl's Court, London, which is under the direction of Imre Kiralfy. She will perform all of her husband's illusions and the bullet-catching feat.

Sylvia Thorne of Weber and Fields's company, who was reported to be dying at a private sanitarium, is recovering from a severe operation which she underwent in the early part of the week, and at no time during her sickness has her condition been precarious.

Maurice Barrymore will terminate his vaudeville engagement at the end of a fortnight and then go to London to enter the cast of "The Heart of Maryland," which Charles Frohman will present at the Adelphi Theatre. He will play his original part in the production.

The "Never Again" company, now touring this country is soon to be reinforced by the return to the cast of Ferdinand Gottschalk, who has been playing the part of Katzenjammer in the London production for the last six months. He will sail for America next Wednesday.

—Dodson L. Mitchell, who acted so well in the small rôle of the Grenadier in "Countess Valeska," has been winning much praise in the important and difficult character of Angus, the blind beggar, in Miss Marlowe's production of "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," this season. He is an actor of appreciable power and versatility.

Mayor Van Wyck went to Koster & Bial's last night. He made one of a box party which attracted more attention than the performance. Those in the party were Richard Croker, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, and John F. Carroll. The party occupied a lower box near the stage.

The Twelfth Night Club will give its annual benefit performance on the afternoon of Feb. 18 at the Empire Theatre. An attractive programme will be offered, including many of the leading actors in town at that date. Two or three decided novelties are promised on the occasion by the committee having the programme in charge, which consists of Viola Allen, Annie Russell, and Alice Fisher.

Manager Augustus Pitou has almost completed his programme for the matinée in aid of the orphans and children in charge of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, which will take place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Thursday afternoon, Feb. 10. The artists who have volunteered include Mme. Modjeska, in scenes from "Measure for Measure"; Chauncey Olcott, on one act of "Sweet Inniscarra," and Annie Russell, in a one-act play. The first act of "Cumberland '61" will be given and a number of well-known vaudeville artists have promised to appear.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, who recently obtained the rights to a new drama by Victorien Sardou entitled "Pamela," received cable advices from Paris yesterday that the play will receive its first public production at the Vaudeville Theatre on next Wednesday, with Mme. Rejane in the title role. The production will have seven tableaus, five acts, and thirty speaking parts. The scene is laid shortly after the time of the execution of Louis XVI. and Marie Antonette, and it is proposed to make the play a striking production. Miss Marbury says that the play is far more of a melodrama than Sardou's "Mme. Sans Gêne." She has received many offers for the play from American managers.

THE TEMPLE GOLD MEDALS.

Annual Award at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The announcement was made to-day in connection with the annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts that the Temple gold medals have been awarded to Wilton Lockwood of Boston for his picture, "The Violinist," and to Edward F. Rook of Newport, R. I., for one entitled "Pearl Clouds, Moonlight." Mr. Lockwood's picture recently received third prize at the exhibition in the Carnegie Art Gallery at Pittsburg.

The terms of the trust founded by the late Joseph E. Temple provide for the award of two gold medals by the painters' jury of selection for the best two pictures painted in oil without regard to subject. Previous awards of these medals have been made to the most eminent American artists, including Whistler, Sargent, Tarbell, Twachtman, Melchers, Humphreys, Johnston, Brush, and Alexander.

Hamburg Line Changes Its Route.

The express steamers Auguste Victoria, Columbia, Fürst Bismarck, and Normannia of the Hamburg-American Line will hereafter call first at Cherbourg and then at Southampton on their way from New York to Hamburg. Hitherto these vessels stopped at Plymouth before calling at Cherbourg. This will enable the company to offer the shortest sea route to Paris. Special limited trains with dining and corridor cars will be dispatched in connection with the steamers, making the run from Cherbourg to Paris in seven hours. The time by train from Southampton to London is one and three-quarter hours.

BRITISH FLEETS TO GATHER

Indian, Australian, and Pacific Squadrons to Reinforce the Vessels in the Far East.

PLANS FOR SEIZING CHUSAN

Lord Salisbury Has Not Backed Down in Regard to Ta-Lien-Wan—To Ask the Support of Washington as a Last Resort.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 3.—The China Gazette says the British Indian, Australian, and Pacific squadrons have been ordered to be ready to reinforce the fleet in the Far East, thus giving the British Admiral a fleet capable of coping with "any combination opposing British policy."

"In the meanwhile," adds The China Gazette, "the British claims in the Yang-tse-Kiang will be supported by a strong squadron stationed at Chusan, where two other warships are en route. In the event of Russia hoisting her flag over the forts at Port Arthur, the British Admiral has been ordered to hoist the English flag over Chusan, and the Japanese fleet will ascend the Yang-tse-Kiang so soon as the river rises.

"About 7,500 Russian artillery and cavalry and quantities of stores and munitions have arrived at Kirin, the capital of the Manchurian Province of Kirin."

Two British warships entered Port Arthur yesterday and left without anchoring.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Some of the afternoon newspapers to-day refer to the absence of the Russian and German Ambassadors from the Marquis of Salisbury's regular Wednesday reception of the Diplomatic Corps as being a disquieting portent.

On incontrovertible authority, it is learned that Great Britain has not backed down on the question of making Ta-Lien-Wan a free port. The Marquis of Salisbury, George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office; the Russian Ambassador, and the Chinese Minister each remarked yesterday, in conversation, that they had not heard of any back-down.

The opening of Ta-Lien-Wan, it is pointed out, was never made a condition, in any sine qua non sense, in connection with the loan to China. In the preliminary negotiations on that subject, the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan was "sketched in neutral tints," Great Britain only suggesting it as one condition favoring a speedy completion of the loan. She never demanded it, and, therefore, in on sense can be said to have backed down, if the desire was not persisted in. The question of Ta-Lien-Wan is, however, with other suggested conditions of the loan, still negotiating.

The heat of the Russian press on the subject is in no sense shown by the Russian Government in its communications which have reached the Foreign Office, though Russia has protested, and means to continue to protest in the stoutest manner against Ta-Lien-Wan being opened by British influence. But she won't carry her protest to the point of making it a casus belli. Further, it is by no means Russia's intention to close China to other nations in any concessions made to Russia by China.

The irritation in Great Britain and the disappointment in the United States over the so-called backing down of the Marquis of Salisbury is, therefore, not yet justified. Great Britain is acting strenuously in favor of free ports in China, and hopes sincerely to have the moral support of the United States in this policy. If events push Great Britain from this position, which is not yet the case, with the prospect of defeat therein, she will ask for the support of Washington, which she has not yet done.

NEW OBSTACLE TO A LOAN.

Japan Will Not Leave Wei-Hai-Wei Until Her Time Is Up.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—It is asserted that, although M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, has ordered a suspension of sales of stock on the market as a preliminary to an issue of a Chinese loan, nothing has yet been decided upon.

China, it is rumored, now refuses the loan on the ground that Japan declines to evacuate Wei-hai-Wai before the stipulated time, even if the indemnity is paid.

Murderer of Schulz Executed.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—It was announced here in a dispatch from Kiao-Chau that the murderer of Schulz, the German sentry who was killed while on duty at Tsimo, has been executed after trial by a Chinese court.

20 KILLED AND 50 INJURED.

Victims of the Earthquake in Balikesr and Brusa, Asia Minor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 3.—Details received to-day from Balikesr, Asia Minor, show that twenty persons were killed and that fifty others were injured as a result of the earthquake which recently caused considerable damage to property at that place and at Brusa.

H. C. FRICK'S ART PURCHASE.

Dagnan-Bouveret's Masterpiece to be Sent to the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The St. James's Gazette, this afternoon, confirms the report that H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, Penn., through his Paris agent, has purchased the masterpiece of Pascal Adolphe Jean Dagnan-Bouveret, the genre painter, entitled "Blessing the Bread," which, it is said, is to be dispatched to the United States forthwith.

MORE BREAD RIOTS IN ITALY.

Corn Exchange of Cesena Cleared by Troops—Trouble at Castellamare.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A special dispatch from Rome says that some of the grain dealers on the Corn Exchange of Cesena, Province of Forli, who accepted reduced prices, were violently attacked by the members for attempting to corner grain. The troops, it is added, had to clear the Exchange.

The dispatch adds that there were bread riots at Castellamare yesterday, and that the troops frequently charged the mobs.

SIR SAMUEL SCOTT ELECTED.

Member of Parliament from the West Marylebone District of London.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—In the election which has just taken place in the West Marylebone District of London, for a successor in Parliament of Sir Horace Farquhar, Bart., who has been elevated to the peerage, Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., Conservative, was elected without opposition.

Sir Samuel Scott was born in 1873, succeeded his father, the fifth Baronet, on the latter's death, in 1883, and in 1896 married a daughter of Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The new Member of Parliament was formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, and owns about 60,000 acres of land.

ADMIRAL BESNARD REBUKED.

Vote in the French Chamber Implies Non-Confidence in the Minister.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Continuing the discussion of the naval budget to-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, the House voted, by 263 yeas to 260 nays, a reduction of 1,000f. in the credit for departmental inspection.

This was a protest against the suppression of the reports of the Supervising Committee, in spite of the declaration of the Minister of Marine, Admiral Besnard, that he had no desire to suppress reports to Parliament. The vote, therefore, implies non-confidence in Admiral Besnard.

M. Jaures, the Socialist, supported the Radicals and called attention to the alleged tampering with the correspondence of M. Delcasse, Deputy for Foix in the Department of Ariège, from an official at the Toulon Dock Yard. He demanded a judicial inquiry into the facts of the case.

M. Méline, the Premier, refused this demand, but promised a departmental inquiry. The chamber then, by a vote of 318 against 237, rejected the motion for a judicial inquiry, and voted confidence in the Government by 317 against 188.

W. W. ASTOR AND CLIVEDEN.

The American Criticised for Closing the Place to Sightseers and Accused of Bad Manners.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Daily Chronicle to-day publishes a letter, signed "English Citizen," in which, after referring to the beauties of Cliveden, the residence near London of William Waldorf Astor, and the "liberty the former noble owners allowed the public in the park, gardens, and house," the writer continues:

"A few years ago the property was sold to a rich American. First the park was surrounded by a hideous wall, covered with broken glass, and access thereto and to the house was forbidden. Even a spring of water, which for a century has been open to the public, quite distant from the house, is now closed, and the iron grille gate in the old park wall, allowing a view of the house and avenue, has been pulled down, and a dead, blank wall is now building in its place, so sacred is the privacy of the present owner."

After alluding to the fact that the public is admitted to two great estates adjoining Cliveden, the writer of the letter adds:

"No reasonable man wishes to prevent Americans or citizens of other States from inhabiting our country; but, if they wish to do so, their first duty is to show decent respect for the customs of their adopted country. Failing this, it becomes a duty to ask whether there is no way of teaching them good manners."

Referring to the old principle of English law, "once a highway always a highway," the writer says:

"Under ordinary circumstances there is no wish to press the maxim; but, when we see so gross a violation of the ordinary rules of courtesy in English life, we may fairly take advantage of the law intended to keep the enjoyment of right of way on English soil open forever to Englishmen and give a lesson to wealthy strangers who would not dare to strain the rights of property in their own countries."

CHAPEKAR SENTENCED TO DIE.

Brahmin Lawyer Who Killed Lieut. Ayerst and Commissioner Rand.

POONAH, Bombay Presidency, Feb. 3.—Damodar Chapekar, the Brahmin lawyer who was arrested in October last, on the charge of being connected with the murder of Lieut. Ayerst and Commissioner Rand, on June 22, by shooting them from ambush as they were leaving the reception given by the Governor, at Ganeshkind, in honor of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, has been sentenced to death.

PRINCE GEORGE AND CRETE.

Russia, France, and England to Coerce the Sultan.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Frankfort Zeitung telegraphs that Russia, France, and Great Britain have agreed to insist on the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete, and are ready to enforce it should the Sultan prove obdurate.

Prince George, the correspondent asserts, has been so informed, and is ready to depart for Crete under the tripartite protection.

IRISH FAMILY MURDERED.

Philip King Arrested for Killing Four Persons at Cavan.

BELFAST, Feb. 3.—Philip King, it is announced in a dispatch from Cavan, capital of the county of that name, has been arrested on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, wife, and two children.

King, who is a farmer residing near Shercock, is alleged to have committed the crimes on Monday last, but the bodies were only discovered to-day, and King, who had run away, was soon afterward taken into custody.

BURNED CORN TO REACH PORT.

British Steamer Glendower Arrives at Queenstown Badly Battered.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 3.—Incoming vessels report meeting terrific weather during the last few days, especially when near the Irish coast.

The British steamer Glendower, Capt. Honeyman, from Baltimore Jan. 14 for Cork, one of the last arrivals, reports that in the storm on Tuesday night last she was considerably damaged about the decks from the seas which broke over her, and she also lost a lifeboat. For some time she was almost helpless from running out of coal, and the cargo was broken into and part of the maize was used for fuel in getting to port.

The British steamer Apex, Capt. Tate, which sailed from Baltimore Jan. 13 for here, is now several days overdue.

EX-MAYOR HALL AND MR. BRICE.

New Yorker's Libel Suit Dismissed with Costs and No Redress.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times this morning says:

"We understand that the action of A. Oakey Hall, former Mayor of New York City, against James Bryce, Member of Parliament for Aberdeen, claiming damages to the amount of £10,000 for libel arising out of the chapter on Tammany scandals contributed by Mr. Goodnow of New York to Prof. Bryce's "The American Commonwealth," was dismissed with costs at the end of 1897, after lying dormant since it was commenced in 1889, because Mr. Hall failed to comply with the Court's order directing the plaintiff to give security for the defendant's costs of the action. Mr. Bryce now has no practical means of recovering the very heavy amount he was compelled to expend, and which the Court orders Mr. Hall to pay."

AUSTRIAN STUDENT UPRISINGS.

Lectures Suspended at the University of Vienna and Other Places.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—The rectors of the University and Polytechnic have been notified of the discontinuance of the lectures at the university until Feb. 11, and at the Polytechnic indefinitely. The suspension of the lectures at the university is immediately due to the disorderly conduct of a German student this morning, who shouted, "Heil Prosit." Similar occurrences have taken place at the Polytechnic of Brunn.

The German and Slav students had a free fight at noon to-day in the hall of the university, with the result that the Slavs were ejected. The rector intervened and exhorted the students to be quiet.

The students of the Academy of Mines at Leoben interrupted the lectures to-day by shouting and singing. Thereupon the lectures were suspended until Feb. 7. There were no lectures to-day at the high schools of Prague and Gratz, and there were no disturbances.

At Innsbruck there were uproarious scenes at the university. The students invaded the lecture halls and prevented the studies. Finally, the classes were suspended. Later the German national students attacked and routed the Catholic students and then paraded the streets.

Bubonic Plague Deaths in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.—The number of deaths from the bubonic plague for the last seven days is 927, as against 834 for the previous corresponding period.

POLICE BUSY IN THE BOWERY.

Capt. Stephenson of the Eldridge Street Police Station, with Detectives Cohen, Burns, Nell, Burke, and Leonard, was passing along the Bowery at 10:30 o'clock last night, when a man ran out of a saloon at 49 Bowery and said he had been assaulted and had his nose broken. The saloon is conducted by Charles Merkel, and is a "3-cent house." The man with the broken nose is John Grimm, a laborer, of 127 White Street.

Capt. Stephenson got five uniformed policemen, and with these and the detectives made a raid on the saloon. In the three rooms of the place he found almost a hundred persons, most of them fighting, and all of them drunk. All were made prisoners. A patrol wagon from the station made three trips, and a second wagon, which had been called from the Elizabeth Street Station, made two trips. In all, there were eighty-four prisoners. Grimm was locked up as intoxicated, after his injury had been attended to.

Shortly before this raid, Capt. Stephenson had raided a saloon at 9 Bowery, which is conducted by John Finn, who is called "Peg-leg" Finn. Twelve persons were arrested in this place, making ninety-six prisoners in all locked up in the Eldridge Street Station after 6 o'clock last night. While the raids were on there was much excitement along the Bowery.

ALFRED M. DOWNES MARRIES.

The Mayor's Private Secretary Weds Miss Anna M. Dougherty and Goes on a Trip South.

Alfred M. Downes, the Mayor's private secretary, married Miss Anna Margaret Dougherty, daughter of Mrs. Margaret A. Dougherty, last night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father P. V. Hartigan at the Dominican Church, East Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Downes was accompanied by his brother, Joseph W. Downes of New Haven, and the bride by Miss Jane Dillon. After the wedding there was an informal reception at the home of the bride's uncle, Dr. John J. Neville, 34 West Thirty-eighth Street. There were present at the reception Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Richard Croker, Thomas F. Grady, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Assistant Corporation Counsel Richard S. Farley, T. F. Neville, Charles F. Downes, John Kenny, Miss Anna Kenny, and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. Downes left this morning for a short trip south.

Bucher—Van Dyck.

Miss Florence Van Dyck, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Cornelius V. A. Van Dyck, missionary to Beyrout, Syria, and accomplished Arabic scholar, was married to John C. Bucher of Peekskill, N. Y., yesterday afternoon at the home of her uncle, Dr. William H. Thomson, 7 West Fifty-sixth Street. The Rev. Howard S. Bliss of Upper Montclair performed the ceremony. Only the most intimate friends and relatives of the two families were present.

Miller—Howe.

Miss Julia Hendrickson Howe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Howe of 467 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, and Harry Griff Miller were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. J. Erskine Adams performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Marrietta Howe. Frank Miller was best man. A reception followed the ceremony.

Harriman—McLane.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Miss Eugenia McLane, daughter of the late Charles McLane of Baltimore, was married to-day to Joseph Harriman of New York. The ceremony was performed in Emanuel Church by the Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston, rector of the church.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Albert Ammerman.

Albert Ammerman, who for many years was a prominent figure in commercial, religious, and political life, both in New York and Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence, 150 South Elliott Place, after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Ammerman was born in Monmouth County, N. J., fifty-eight years ago. He came to New York when a young man, and was employed by A. T. Stewart. He served throughout the war with volunteer regiments from New York. He took up his residence in Brooklyn after the war, and served several terms as City Auditor. At the close of Mayor Boody's administration he was urged to accept the nomination for Mayor by prominent Republicans, but declined owing to his business connections.

Mr. Ammerman was a member of several clubs. He was actively connected with the Homeopathic Hospital and other charities. The funeral will be held at the house to-morrow. He is survived by his widow and several children.

Obituary Notes.

W. T. GILES of Freeport, Ill., is dead at the residence of his son, W. S. Giles, in Chicago, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Giles was a well-known newspaper man.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE HAMMOND, wife of Capt. S. S. Hammond, while out sleighriding yesterday, at Patchogue, with her husband, was stricken with apoplexy and died a few hours later. She had been apparently in good health. She was born in Patchogue, Nov. 16, 1832.

RALPH P. WEINBERG, son of Philip Weinberg, the furrier and well-known philanthropist, died Wednesday at his home, 166 East Seventy-second Street. The deceased was but twenty years old, and his life had been one of almost constant study. He was already quite proficient in languages, and had received the Riggs medal and other prizes from the College of the City of New York. The funeral services will be held at the residence to-day at 10 A. M.

CHARLES ROLLIN BRAINARD died Wednesday night at Waupaca, Wis., aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Brainard at one time served as rector of an Episcopal church in Massachusetts. Later he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Boston. He was widely known as a story writer, having contributed to magazines, newspapers, and syndicates. Mr. Brainard was confined in several insane asylums as a result of his peculiar methods of fighting for what he considered rightfully belonged to him of his father's estate.

Capt. STEPHEN WHITMAN, an old resident of Port Richmond, died yesterday. He was born in Boston in 1825. He went to sea at an early age, and became a master. He was Captain of several San Francisco clipper ships, and made some fast voyages around the Horn. Later he was Captain of a Cromwell Line ship. Then he retired from active sea life and became a member of the firm of Whitman & Fisher, this city. He retired a few years ago He is survived by his widow and one son, Dr. Stephen D. Whitman of Port Richmond.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
This week clearance sale of
TOILET BOTTLES.
Single and odd bottles at half price.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

E. & W. "Topeka." E. & W.
A round end, high-banded collar.

DIED.

COPLAND.—At Montclair, N. J., on Feb. 2, 1898, after a long illness, Ada M., wife of George Worster Copland, and daughter of the late C. C. Bedell.

Funeral from her late residence, 188 Chestnut St., Montclair, Friday, Feb. 4, 1898, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:10 train from foot of Barclay St. Interment private.

DENNISTON.—On Feb. 2, 1898, at Washingtonville, N. Y., Mary Denniston, widow of the late Robert Denniston, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves New York, (Erie Railroad,) foot of Chambers Street, 9:15 A. M.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, in the 80th year of her age, Eliza Ann Dutton, widow of Thomas Dudley Jones of Brooklyn, N. Y., and formerly of Ellsworth, Me.

Funeral services will be held to-day (Friday) at the residence of her son-in-law, Bertram Young, 656 Park Av., East Orange, N. J., on the arrival of the 10:10 A. M. train from New York, via the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Carriages will be waiting at Brick Church Station. Interment at Greenwood.

PORTERFIELD.—Suddenly, at Centre Moriches, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, Lida Brush, wife of Charles R. Porterfield.

Funeral services from the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. William H. Mott, 137 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

SPOONER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1898, Ethel May, only daughter of Charles W. and Sally H. Spooner.

Funeral services at the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Friday, Feb. 4, at 11:30 A. M. Interment private.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

STAMMLER.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, 1898, Eveline J. Stammler, wife of Charles E. Stammler, M. D., and daughter of the late William T. White, M. D.

Funeral services from 21 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 3.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
APPMANN, Eva M., 806 Forrest Av.	29	2
*BRAUTMAN, Ernest, 515 E. 15th St.	78	30
BRENNER, August, 256 Fulton Av.	41	2
BERLINER, Hermina, 29 Avenue D.	8	2
BERMAN, Peppie, 33 Lewis St.	2	1
BAUM, Henry, St. Joseph's Hospital.	22	2
BROWER, Minnie, Nursery and Child's Hospital.	2	2
BORGGREVE, Frederick, 337 E. 30th.	60	1
BADOLATO, Lina, 2,085 2d Av.	1	2
BAUMBACK, Catharine, 308 W. 127th.	82	2
*BLACK, George, 290 Park Row.	70	29
BRUMMER, Martin, 2,026 1st Av.	1	2
BARRY, Virginia I., 980 2d Av.	26	2
CORBETT, James J., 66 Spring St.	48	1
CUMMINS, Francis, 1,105 3d Av.	1	1
*CLYANS, John F., 337 E. 80th St.	35	31
CONDON, William J., 7 Hubert St.	1	1
CRAVEN, Mary, 342 E. 21st St.	68	2
CANNON, Catharine, 2,660 8th Av.	48	2
DUNN, Thomas, 547 Greenwich St.	85	1
DINEEN, Robert, 129 Washington St.	1	2
DUNN, George, 134th St. and Park Av.	72	1
DONOHUE, Mary, 488 Amsterdam Av.	1	2
FRIEDMAN, Martha, 122 Lexington Av.	8	2
FEIBEL, Johanna, 311 E. 65th St.	38	1
*FRICK, Minnie, 406 College Av.	47	31
FAIR, Thomas W., 12 Dominick St.	27	2
FOLEY, Ann, Almshouse.	66	1
GULLUPIER, Simon, Lebanon Hosp.	66	2
GEISHEIMER, Frank, 50 1st St.	4	1
GERTH, Emily, 447 E. 86th St.	17	2
GLATTSTEIN, Dora, 121 Columbus Av.	1	2
HEISE, George J., 401 E. 96th St.	52	2
HARKIN, Margaret, 415 W. 26th St.	34	1
HALLER, Anna, 479 E. 153d St.	74	2
HELMUTH, Mary, Manh. State. Hos.	88	31
JORDAN, John, 277 Mott St.	29	1
JOHOS, Annie, 221 E. 3d St.	27	2
JACOBI, Herman, 512 5th St.	64	2
KEMBLE, Sophia, 532 Pearl St.	24	1
KRAUSS, Tessie, 413 E. 106th St.	24	2
LYONS, Phoebe, 10 E. 115th St.	86	1
LOVELL, Stella D., 215 W. 44th St.	41	1
LUTZ, Peter, 444 E. 88th St.	64	2
LAPPIN, Thomas, 351 Water St.	44	1
LEBEWITCH, Isaac, 182 Rivington St.	1	2
MEHLEM, John, 615 E. 150th St.	69	2
MOGLIA, Rosa, 18 Baxter St.	22	1
MAZZAGALLI, Charles, 558 1st Av.	49	2
MULLEN, Bessie, 211 E. 43d St.	19	2
*MAHON, Patrick, 212 E. 98th St.	48	30
MURPHY, Margaret, 110 9th Av.	65	2
MURPHY, Maria, 357 Madison St.	25	1
NEWHAM, Charles, 1,082 Brook Av.	39	2
O'CONNOR, Patrick, 543 W. 59th St.	38	1
O'BRIEN, Margaret, 70 Varick St.	31	1
ORSATI, Lena, 87 Mulberry St.	1	2
O'ROURKE, Margaret, 2,381 2d Av.	74	2
OPPENHEIMER, Bernice, 51 E. 117th.	1	2
POLLOCK, Julius, 1,289 Tinton Av.	41	2
PANEVINO, Alberto, 413 E. 114th St.	1	2
QUINN, Eugene, 2,752 8th Av.	4	2
*ROOME, Mary A., 101 E. 57th St.	64	31
RUBIN, Clement J., 314 E. 12th St.	17	2
ROACH, James, St. Joseph's Hosp.	85	2
RYAN, James, 544 W. 29th St.	1	2
RITTENBERG, Fanny, 294 E. 3d St.	70	2
READ, Martha A., 211 W. 26th St.	46	2
SPAETH, John, 999 Washington Av.	83	2
STURMER, Joseph, 271 Avenue A.	23	1
*STEVENSON, John, 93 Charles St.	57	31
SCHNAKENBERG, Metta, 2,538 8th Av.	67	1
SPOONER, Ethel M., 167 E. 116th St.	18	1
*TULLY, Mary, 150 E. 123d St.	56	31
WEINKLEIN, Theresa, 1,665 Av. A.	68	2
WIDDER, George R., 2,412 1st Av.	1	3
WEINBERG, Ralph P., 166 E. 72d St.	20	2

*Date of death in January.

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANDERSON, Alice, 1,213 Herkimer.	84	2
BRENNAN, Bridget, 370 Hicks St.	68	2
BRODEN, Ellen, 105 Reid Av.	72	2
BURWELL, Mary J., 365 Gold St.	12	2
BEERS, Martha, 802 3d Av.	47	1
BRECHER, Edith B., 55 Pineapple.	26	2
*BROWN, Annie, 480 Adelphi St.	21	31
CARROLL, James, 488 7th St.	26	2
CLANCY, William, K. C. Hospital.	71	1
DEVEN, Anthony, Nicholson and Etna Sts.	71	2
DUNN, Mary, 398 Marcy Av.	57	1
DAWSON, Emily M., 46 Windsor Pl.	56	1
FINN, Alice, 1,746 Atlantic Av.	1	1
FARRELL, Ellen, 17 Oakland St.	52	1
GACK, Barbara, 22 Ingraham St.	60	2
HENDERSON, Loretta, 358 Gold St.	3	2
HOLMES, Sarah J., 363 Monroe St.	75	2
*HAIST, Louisa, 126 Himrod St.	40	31
*HEITMANN, Annie, Kingston Av. Hospital.	7	31
JAMISON, Samuel, 235 Hart St.	2	3
KARLE, Ida, 155 Meserole St.	2	2
KENNEDY, E. F., 155 Hopkinson Av.	11	2
KILIAN, Blondine, 152 Hopkins St.	1	2
KURZ, Bernhard, 87 Gerry St.	76	1
LAMBERT, Catharine, St. Peter's Hospital.	62	2
LUTH, Charles, 132 Butler St.	1	1
LUTZ, Annie, 99 Chester St.	48	2
MASSA, Maria, 177 Richards St.	74	2
MATHEWS, Mary R., 59 Ft. Greene Place.	82	2
MIRAN, William T., 1,305 Herkimer.	89	2
McGLYNN, Bridget, 212 Freeman St.	47	1
*McGARVY, John, 201 Hudson Av.	48	30
NELSON, Manne, 198 Woodbine St.	4	1
*OSTERHOUDT, C., 46 55th St.	61	31
*OSBORNE, Lucile H., 400 Madison.	21	31
O'NEIL, Perrin R., 171 Dean St.	3	3
O'NEIL, Teresa, 566 Vanderbilt Av.	21	1
PROPSTEIN, Carrie, 41 Lorimer St.	59	2
PRATT, Beulah F., 13 Cambridge Pl.	7	2
POWELL, John, 74 N. 5th St.	1	2
ROBERTSON, Edith, 140 Raymond.	1	2
ROTERMUND, H. H., 48 Franklin Av.	3	3
ROBERTSON, Thomas, 285 Ewen St.	71	1
*REILLY, Bernard, 137 Devoe St.	53	29
SHERMAN, John, 58 State St.	1	1
SUMMERS, George, 51 S. 3d St.	4	1
*TOAL, John, Erie Basin.	57	31
TIEBOLDT, Mary, 289 Graham Av.	2	2
VETTER, Ida, St. Catharine's Hosp.	20	1
WILSON, Mary A., 152 Bridge St.	4	1
WILLETS, C. M., 631 Throop Av.	30	2
WELLS, H. C., 1,242 Atlantic Av.	50	2
*WOHLTHALL, Mary, Kingston Av. Hospital.	7	31

*Date of death in January.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

Of the United States.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$36,175,726.10
Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages	26,622,906.53
United States Stocks, State and City Stocks and other investments, as per market quotations Dec. 31, 1897 (market value over cost, $7,496,631.93)	126,237,940.98
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value Dec. 31, 1897, $14,976,578.00)	12,051,800.00
Real Estate outside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings	13,790,363.88
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	16,267,823.83
Balances due from agents	459,058.67
Interest and Rents due and accrued	588,746.05
Premiums due and unreported, less cost of collection	2,483,313.00
Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection	2,198,629.00
Total Assets	**$236,876,308.04**

We hereby certify that, after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement for the year 1897, we find the same to be true and correct as stated. The stocks and bonds in the above statements are valued at the market price December 31, 1897.

Francis W. Jackson, Auditor.
Alfred W. Maine, 2nd Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve (or Assurance Fund) on all existing policies, on the Legal Standard on which it is calculated that future interest earnings will be at the rate of 4%	$184,191,538.00
All other Liabilities	2,141,595.20
Total Liabilities	**$186,333,133.20**
Surplus	**$50,543,174.84**

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	$38,563,273.65
Cash received for Interest and from other sources	10,008,995.88
Income	**$48,572,269.53**

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$11,723,453.58
Matured and Discounted Endowments	1,160,578.65
Annuities	515,692.00
Surrender Values	3,157,494.68
Matured Tontine Values	2,205,199.00
Dividends paid to Policy-Holders	2,343,896.23
Paid Policy-Holders	**$21,106,314.14**
Commissions, advertising, postage and exchange	4,624,913.04
All other payments; Taxes, salaries, medical examinations, general expenses, &c.	3,912,050.43
Contingent Guarantee Fund	3,500,000.00
Disbursements	**$33,143,277.61**

ASSURANCE.

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance	$951,165,837.00
New Assurance written in 1897	$156,955,693.00
Proposals for Assurance Examined and Declined	$24,491,973.00

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, in accordance with its by-laws, to revise and verify all its affairs for the year 1897, hereby certify that we have, in person, carefully examined the accounts, and counted and examined in detail the Assets of the Society, and do hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof is true and correct as stated.

E. Boudinot Colt, T. S. Young, } Special Committee of the Board of Directors.
G. W. Carleton, H. J. Fairchild, }

The average rate of Interest earned on the Assets of the Society in 1897 was 4.60%.

On a calculation that the Society will receive only 4% as its future average rate of interest, the surplus, after deducting all liabilities, is $50,543,174.84.

On a calculation that the Society will receive only 3% as its future average rate of interest, the surplus, after deducting all liabilities, is $29,014,300.00.

The surplus of the Society is greater than the surplus of any other life assurance company in the United States or Europe, on similar computations.

Whatever percentage of interest the Society may receive in the future in excess of the rate used in the above computation, is accumulated and invested for the greater increase of its surplus for the benefit of its policy-holders. An apportionment of profits will be made as usual to policy-holders during the year 1898 in the manner specified in their respective policies.

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement.

George W. Phillips, Actuary. J. G. Van Cise, Assistant Actuary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, FEBRUARY 1, 1898.

I hereby certify that, in accordance with the provisions of Section Eighty-four of the Insurance Law of the State of New-York, I have caused the policy obligations of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1897, to be valued as per the Combined Experience Table of Mortality, at four per cent. interest, and I certify the same to be $184,191,538.00.

Louis F. Payn, *Superintendent of Insurance.*

DIRECTORS.

Henry B. Hyde,
Louis Fitzgerald,
Chauncey M. Depew,
Wm. A. Wheelock,
Marcellus Hartley,
H. M. Alexander,
Cornelius N. Bliss,
Henry G. Marquand,
Charles S. Smith,
John Sloane,
Thos. D. Jordan,
David H. Moffat,
Horace J. Fairchild,
John Jacob Astor,
T. Jefferson Coolidge,
Frank Thomson,
Marvin Hughitt,
George J. Gould,
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Sir W. C. Van Horne,
Gage E. Tarbell,
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Edward W. Lambert,
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Joseph T. Low,
John A. Stewart,
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A. Van Bergen,
T. De Witt Cuyler,
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James W. Alexander,
August Belmont,
Thomas T. Eckert,
James H. Dunham,
Sidney D. Ripley,
George W. Carleton,
George W. Phillips,
Henry S. Terbell,
Brayton Ives,
E. Boudinot Colt,
Alanson Trask,
J. F. De Navarro.

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Henry B. Hyde, *President.*
James W. Alexander, *Vice-President.*
Louis Fitzgerald, *Second Vice-President.*
Gage E. Tarbell, *Third Vice-President.*
George T. Wilson, *Fourth Vice-President.*
Thomas D. Jordan, *Comptroller.*
William Alexander, *Secretary.*
Sidney D. Ripley, *Treasurer.*
James B. Loring, *Registrar.*
William H. McIntyre, *Assistant Secretary.*
Edward W. Lambert, *Medical Director.*
Edward Curtis, *Medical Director.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Fiery Ordeal.

By TASMA, Author of "Not Counting the Cost," etc. No. 233, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE TIME."

EXECUTOR'S ABSOLUTE SALE
THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT AT 8:15,
AT CHICKERING HALL.
(Admission without card; no reserved seats.)

Concluding Sale of the
FAMOUS PICTURES
BY
FAMOUS MASTERS.
Gathered by the late Connoisseur,
WM. H. STEWART.

"ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE GATHERINGS OF PICTURES OFFERED FOR SALE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD."

THOMAS E. KIRBY will conduct the sale,
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.
6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia. Four first-premium medals awarded; more agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other Magnesia. For sale only in bottles with registered trade-mark label.

Keep out the cold. Use ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows. For sale or applied by Roebuck, 172 Fulton St., N. Y., and 14th St. and Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR St., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2

OF

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS DATED JANUARY 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sixty-four (64) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz:

1301	1589	1917	2394	2636	3026
1310	1606	1918	2483	2730	3210
1337	1658	1930	2538	2760	3253
1358	1666	1959	2548	2777	3317
1422	1685	2008	2562	2790	3324
1426	1835	2029	2563	2802	3346
1437	1840	2185	2579	2811	3392
1482	1846	2229	2598	2978	3401
1491	1848	2264	2604	3000	3469
1530	1863	2286	2611	3008	3488
1541	1877	2306	2629		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 16th, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

New York, January 25, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the sixty-four (64) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificates, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 16th of February, 1898, at 105 per centum and interest, say, $1,057.50 per bond.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.

Referring to our circular of January 3d, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Business in Wall Street was less active than for some time past. But little more than 300,000 shares of stock were traded in, and the market was not as broad as heretofore. Stocks moved up and down, independent of one another, and there was no decided tendency shown, net changes at the close of the day being divided between advances and declines.

⁂

Speculative sentiment was more confused than for some time past. The traders were active on both sides of the market, and the same was true of commission houses, some of whom counseled profit taking. On the other hand, many of the more conspicuous brokers and larger commission houses continued large buyers of stock. When pressure was brought to bear on the market it yielded readily; when this pressure was removed prices moved up sharply again.

⁂

Comparatively few stocks were dealt in to the extent of more than 20,000 shares, the specialties monopolizing the greater part of the trading. The two most active stocks on the list were Union Pacific preferred and Baltimore and Ohio, neither of which has been among the active stocks until within the past day or two. In some quarters there were new evidences of inside manipulation.

⁂

The day was productive of several minor news developments which affected the market. The St. Paul and Rock Island statements for the month of January caused buying of the Grangers. The advance in the price of coal was largely responsible for the strength of the anthracite group. There were repeated rumors regarding Missouri Pacific difficulties which adversely affected that stock and at times also influenced many other issues.

⁂

Again yesterday there were indications that many new speculative interests are at work on the bull side of the stock market. Beyond doubt in the past few days several of the larger operators and pools have closed out their long accounts, but their old positions seem to have been quickly assumed by more recently organized interests having strong faith in the continuation of the upward movement. And there were also further indications yesterday of increasing bullishness on the part of commission house clients—the public. Although several houses openly advised customers to take profits, the great preponderance of such business was on the buying side.

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Government bonds showed a lower tendency. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128¼.

⁂

In State bonds, $500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 70.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Michigan Central	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Minnesota Iron	2
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. J. Central	⅝
Balt. & O. S. W. pf.	⅞	N. Y., S. & W.	⅞
Canada South	⅞	North. American	⅝
Cnl. Term Trans.	⅝	Oreg. Imp. 5th in. pd.	1⅝
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	½
Ft. W. & D.C. st'ped.	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
Great North. pf.	12	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	2
Homestake Mining	1	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Lake Shore	2⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Long Island	3	West Chi. St. Ry.	½

Stocks Declined.

Canadian Pac.	½	Manhattan Cons.	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	⅞	Missouri Pac.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
C. H. V. & T. pf.	½	St. Paul & Om.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	½	Third Av. R. R.	½
Laclede Gas	½	Union Pac. all in. pd.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Mo. Pac. Trust 5s	3½
C., M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. Ext. 7s	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1⅝
Clev. & Canton 1st	1	Or. Imp. con. 5s. 5th pd.	1
East Tenn. Reor. lien	1	W. 1st, Det. & Chi.	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Iowa Central 1st	1		
M., K. & T. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Mo. Pac. coll. tr. 5s	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $181,829,870; balances, $8,776,418; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $801,833.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 9-16@2 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16@94½, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par@25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ½, to 122½; Erie, ⅛, to 15⅛; Erie first preferred, ½, to 40⅜; St. Paul, ½, to 98¾; Reading, ⅝, to 11⅞; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅛, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 61⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 90¼, Illinois Central at 109½, and Pennsylvania at 60⅞. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112⅝ for money and 112 13-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The bank lost £191,000 on balance yesterday. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £21,000, circulation increased £350,000, bullion increased £370,451, other securities decreased £440,000, other deposits decreased £1,800,000, public deposits increased £1,305,000, notes reserve decreased £48,000, Government securities decreased £20,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 44.89 per cent., is now 45.35 per cent., against a decline from 53.39 per cent. to 52.45 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 75,350,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 37,150,000f, gold in hand decreased 2,650,000f, bills discounted increased 30,850,000f, silver in hand increased 600,000f. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 1,700,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 40,000 marks, other securities increased 4,300,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 5,420,000 marks.

In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 52½c, and exchange on London was 25f 22c. Gold was quoted in Rome at 105.12.

LITTLE NEED FOR BORROWING.

Mr. James Lees Laidlaw of the Stock Exchange house of Laidlaw & Co., in talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday regarding the stock market, pointed out, as one of the most important factors in the existing financial situation, the fact that the reserves of banks all over the country on deposit in the East must necessarily keep the interest rate low. He is convinced that business developments are most favorable and that the present year will be one of speculative activity and mercantile prosperity. Mr. Laidlaw said:

"I am of the opinion that money is being gradually absorbed in general business throughout the country. The recent improvement in trade has put the business men, as well as the farmers, in better shape than ever before. They are working on a cash basis, so to speak, and are borrowing very little money. I offer this as one reason why rates are so low at present. The present cheapness of money ought to have a tendency to make the speculative stocks attractive, but a pronounced activity in the stock markets could hardly fail to advance rates, as money would then be in demand for the carrying of the stocks.

"Our connection with the Pacific Coast enables me to say that business is better there now than it has been at any time since 1892, but rates of interest even in the Far West are lower than for a long time. In the few years ahead of 1896—from 1892—there was a prolonged period of general dullness which did not change appreciably until last Fall. Since then there has been great activity, and the general impression among the mercantile classes is that the improvement has a long way to go yet.

"As far as I can see the public have not come into the speculative markets to the extent of their interest last Summer, but outside speculation is undoubtedly increasing. People are now much more particular than they were as to the intrinsic merits of the various stocks. Lately there has been fair demand for the cheaper issues. This is a natural reflection of the better movement in the higher priced ones, for what is considered best is bought first and speculation goes on until the price appears to have risen above what it should, and then operations in cheaper stocks are stimulated.

"The prospects for the year that we have just begun are, in my opinion, that there will be an immense business done in stocks and securities, and that nearly all industries will improve. In other words, I regard the outlook as very bright indeed. In the absence of unexpected complications I look for a year of general improvement."

MISSOURI PACIFIC RUMORS.

The rumors regarding new Missouri Pacific complications, which were referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, were in general circulation throughout Wall Street all day. As they were passed from mouth to mouth they received additions until, before 3 o'clock, the Street was inclined to believe that a receivership for the property was imminent. The rumors were simply repetitions of the old stories regarding strained relations between Messrs. Gould and Sage and the Equitable Life Assurance Society because of past due coupons. Wall Street heard the same story last Spring, and it was so generally believed that the stock sagged for several months and sold as low as 10. There was no receiver, and the stock went up above 40 again. This incident has been set down in the annals of Wall Street as another of Mr. Russell Sage's numerous speculative deals.

COAL STOCKS BUOYANT.

The announcement that the price of all sizes of anthracite coal has been advanced 10 cents per ton gave the coal stocks new strength yesterday. Jersey Central got up as high as 97½, Delaware and Hudson to 114½, Reading first preferred to 54⅛, and Reading common to 23¼. None of the group were very largely traded in, although most of the buying was done by houses closely related to coal trade interests. The severe weather throughout the East and prospects of a continued cold snap have made friends of the anthracite coal stocks most bullish.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR IN BOSTON.

Hawaiian Sugar stock was yesterday listed on the Boston Stock Exchange, an event to which friends of the property have of late been looking forward, predicting that it is to be followed by increased activity in the stock. About 4,000 shares of Hawaiian Sugar were traded in yesterday. It fluctuated within fractional limits and closed without change. The buying was again done principally by houses with Washington connections. Among Hawaiian Sugar interests there are no doubts expressed as to the success of the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the Senate.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

With the exception of Union Pacific preferred, Baltimore and Ohio was the most active stock on the list yesterday, having nearly 30,000 shares to its credit. It was also one of the strongest, selling as high as 19, and making a net gain of 1½ points. Much of the buying of the stock was undoubtedly done by speculators, but there were unmistakable indications of heavy purchases for the account of large financial interests. Wall Street gossip had it that Pennsylvania Railroad interests have of late been responsible for the activity and strength of Baltimore and Ohio. Throughout the Street it is generally thought that some announcement regarding the early reorganization of the property is soon to be made, although there has been no authority given for this idea.

GREAT NORTHERN PREFERRED.

Great Northern preferred was one of the most conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market. On comparatively large transactions, aggregating over 3,000 shares, the stock made a net gain of 12 points for the day, selling up to and closing at 161. Practically all of the buying was done by brokers credited with acting for President James J. Hill, who is at present in this city. It was stated that of late there have been conferences between President Hill and representatives of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, and the strength of Great Northern preferred is generally taken to indicate some sort of an arrangement between the two properties.

UNION PACIFIC ACTIVITY.

Union Pacific preferred was the most active stock in yesterday's market, over 31,000 shares being traded in. The common stock was also quite active, having about 14,000 shares to its credit. The traders were heavy sellers of both stocks, and a prominent outside operator was credited with having taken the same position. Reorganization interests, however, were again heavy buyers, refusing to permit much of a decline in the prices. Both stocks made fractional losses for the day.

CALIFORNIA AND KLONDIKE.

In their weekly market letter Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. have the following to say by way of comparison between the discovery of gold in California fifty years ago and the present Klondike excitement:

"During the past week California has been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in that State. Apropos of this interesting event the history is being rehearsed of the early days of that wonderful excitement, in many respects the greatest in the history of gold mining. During 1849—the first year—3,000 people left Eastern ports for the new Eldorado; in the following year 35,000 additional went via the ocean route, and 42,000 braved the dangers of the overland passage. In the first year California yielded $5,000,000 in gold; in the succeeding five years the production was respectively $23,000,000, $50,000,000, $55,000,000, $60,000,000 and $65,000,000. In this latter year, 1853, the maximum was reached, after which the output declined until 1890, when it amounted to but $9,896,851. Since that year it has again increased until in 1897, about double that sum was produced. In all, the State has added about $1,300,000,000 to the world's stock of gold.

"California's enormous yields were derived principally from its placers—the form of mining which has always been the most fascinating and alluring. The Klondike discoveries are the first since the early fifties which give promise of rivaling, in character, value, and attendant excitement, those which Californians are now engaged in celebrating. Transportation companies are already counting on moving fully 150,000 people to the new placer fields during the coming season, the number being limited by the available facilities. These figures make interesting comparisons with those of the early California days.

"Certain it is that Alaska will be developed with great rapidity; the influx of population promises to be unprecedented; railroads will be pushed in with unexampled speed. As indicating the rapidity of this development, the Postal Telegraph Company has let the contract for a line to Dawson City, which will be completed by September of the present year."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Meeting to-day of members of the Stock Exchange interested in so-called "Union Pacific, when issued," contracts to exchange views as to the best method of settling such contracts.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

London both a buyer and seller in small lots, with sales slightly in excess of purchases.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 7 per cent. by Standard Oil Company in addition to regular dividend of 3 per cent.

Motive power on Boulevard line, Fort George, and Fort Lee Ferry lines to be changed from cable to electricity.

Agreement by Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee to report the Anti-Scalping bill favorably.

Application for listing Union Pacific securities on Stock Exchange likely to come before Governors at an early meeting. Amount of 4 per cent. bonds asked to be listed, $71,235,000.

Advance of 10 cents per ton in anthracite coal prices. Further advance not improbable in view of present weather conditions.

Confirmation of rumors of sale in London of $6,000,000 Reading general mortgage 4s.

Current reports as to likelihood of a stock dividend to be made by Edison Electric Illuminating Company at annual meeting to be held next Tuesday.

Election of Herbert A. Tucker of Boston and John C. King of Chicago to membership in the Stock Exchange.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of January showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$12,252
Denver and Rio Grande	41,200
International and Great Northern	17,942
Iowa Central	5,907
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	4,339
Pittsburg and Western	10,583
St. Joseph and Grand Island	6,847

⁂

The following railways yesterday showed increases for the month of January:

Ann Arbor	$43,378
Brooklyn Elevated	9,000
Brooklyn Rapid Transit system	22,524
Denver and Rio Grande	154,200
International and Great Northern	5,645
Iowa Central	15,832
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	10,943
St. Joseph and Grand Island	12,847
Nassau Electric	25,815
Pittsburg and Western	23,685
Rock Island	217,651

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday the feature of the traction group was the continued demand for investment in Brooklyn City, the price reaching the new record figure 210. Forty-second Street stock was quoted lower, without business. Worcester preferred, ex dividend, was steady, and there were offerings at 95. The ferry stocks were inactive.

Indianapolis Gas bonds were in good demand at 106, with light offerings at 107. In the out-of-town illuminating gas quotations Buffalo bonds were also much sought, and a new record price was made. At the close 96 was bid, 96½ being asked. The stock sympathized with this rise in the bonds and closed at 33 bid. Offerings under 34 appeared to be very few. Local gas securities showed much firmness. Light trading will probably continue until the question of old contracts is disposed of.

Glucose remained unchanged. Malt common scored an advance, with sales as high as 23, closing with a slight reaction. While the common advanced, the preferred was pressed for sale and sold under 72. The feature of the industrials was again Standard Oil, the price of which reached 398. Although there may be some stock for sale at 400, confidence is expressed in much higher figures. The declaration of the usual dividend of 3 per cent. and the extra one of 7 per cent. was most satisfactory to the stockholders. In the miscellaneous list Metropolitan Elevated 5s (Chicago) had the very best of the buying, and showed activity within a narrow range of fluctuation. Many small lots have been taken out of the market.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	210
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5	5½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81½
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	47	48¼
Nassau 1st 5s (Brooklyn Trolley)	103	104
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	19
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	178	180
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	206
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wab. Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71
Illuminating Gas.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	33	34
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102¼	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	325	335
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	166
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	21½	23½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	33	34½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92½	93½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	52	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	21½	22½
Malt preferred, ex dividend	71½	72½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	397	398
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	158	159
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51¼	51½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	112

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¼@57¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,089.40 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 1,500 shares of Phoenix sold at .09. On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Belcher sold at .40, 500 Bullion at .12, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 1,500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, buyer 3; 200 Iron Silver at .45, 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.10, 500 Utah at .15. On the Mining Exchange, 3,600 shares of American Flag sold at .15⅝@.20, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .01⅛, buyer 30; 1,000 Pilgrim at .005 cash, 310 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½@2.75, 4,000 Alamo at .02⅞@.03⅛@.03, 2,000 Argentum at .19¾, 8,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅞@.10@.09⅞, 9,000 Cannon Ball at .004@.004⅜@.004, 4,500 Garfield Gr. at .06⅜@.06⅛, buyer 30@.06⅝, 500 Golden Fleece at .50⅛@.50⅝, 1,000 Isabella at .30¾, buyer 30; 9,000 Jefferson at .04, 6,000 Justine at .01⅝@.01⅞, buyer 5; 500 Lillie at .69½, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .19⅝, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .15½, 200 Portland at .76, 110,000 Sentinel at .005¼@.006½, buyer 30@.005.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, March 1, at 32 Nassau Street, New York.

New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock out of net earnings for 1897, March 1, at the office, Grand Central Station.

Payment of dividends will be made as follows: Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, quarterly, $1.75 per share on the preferred and common stock, March 1. On the shares registered in New York payment will be made at office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine Street.

It is announced that Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer at 97 and accrued interest a limited amount of the Buffalo City Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, payable October 1, 1947. These bonds, it is said, are secured by a first and only lien on the entire property of the Buffalo City Gas Company, including all their assets now owned or hereafter to be acquired. The Buffalo City Gas Company owns the plants, real estate, mains, and franchises formerly owned by the Citizens' Gas Light Company, and in addition it owns practically all the stock and dividend certificates of the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Company and the Buffalo Gas Light Company, which securities are deposited with the Trustee as additional security for the above bonds. None of the companies, it is asserted, has any bonded or floating debt, this issue being the only obligation of the company. The net earnings of the three companies for last year are placed at $345,319, for the past three months over $120,000, or at the rate of over $370,000 per annum, against total interest charges of $262,500 per annum. The Buffalo and Citizens' Gas Light Companies are said to have been paying 10 per cent. dividend on their capital stock for many years, and the Mutual Gas Light Company 8 per cent.

New Trust Company in Rochester.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Fidelity Trust Company of Rochester, organized with a capital of $200,000, was authorized to-day to do business by State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn.

FINANCIAL.

Buffalo City Gas Co.

First Mortgage

5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Interest payable Oct. 1 and April 1,
Principal payable October 1, 1947.

The above bonds are secured by a first and only lien on the entire property of the Buffalo City Gas Company, including real estate, franchises, and property of every description now owned or that may hereafter be acquired.

The Buffalo City Gas Company owns the plants, real estate, mains, and franchises formerly owned and operated by the Citizens' Gas Light Co. In addition it owns practically all the stock and dividend certificates of the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Co. and the Buffalo Gas Light Co., which securities are deposited with the Trustee as additional security for the above bonds.

None of the constituent companies have any bonded or floating debt, this issue being the only obligation of the Company.

The earnings of the three companies for three years, operated under three separate, distinct, and competitive managements, were as follows:

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Gross earnings	$735,075.53	$755,108.32	$797,956.10
Net earnings	311,016.02	346,098.91	345,319.63

The net earnings for the past three months have been over $120,000, or at the rate of over $370,000 per annum, against total interest charges of $262,500 per annum. Earnings are increasing largely as a result of savings in operating expenses under one management.

The Buffalo and Citizens' Gas Light Companies have been paying 10 per cent. dividends on their capital stocks for many years, and the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Company 8 per cent.

The City of Buffalo is now the second city in size in New York State and the tenth in the United States, having an estimated population of 375,000. It is growing very rapidly, and is a prosperous manufacturing, railway, and shipping centre.

The mortgage and all legal matters pertaining to this issue of bonds have been passed upon by Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

Application will be made to have these bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

WE OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Manufacturers' & Traders' Bank
Buffalo, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS. 5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company **NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS**, to be issued for the purpose of retiring:

$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.
$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.
$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The **NEW MORTGAGE** provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity, but that they shall be retired, so that thereafter the **NEW BONDS** will be secured by a First Mortgage on all the railroad property and real estate of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, including its railroad, terminals at Chicago and other points and equipment; and also its leases, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

"The **NEW BONDS**, in excess of the amount used to retire the existing bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the outstanding obligations of such other companies whose railroads now connect with, and shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (the amount for the latter purpose, however, not to exceed $5,500,000) as authorized in the mortgage are to be issued only for the improvement or extension of, or for additions to, the property covered by the mortgage, at a rate not to exceed $1,000,000 par value per year (except that bonds up to an aggregate amount of $2,000,000 par value may be issued at the option of the Railway Company, for the betterment or increase of the Company's properties).

"Upon ratification of the new mortgage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company intends to exercise its privilege of redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, as follows:

The **5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION AND COLLATERAL BONDS** to be paid on or before July 1st, 1898;

The **5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS** to be paid on September 1st, 1898.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON DATE BONDS ARE THUS PAID.

"In connection with your offering of the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, I submit the following information:

The Capital Stock of the Company on March 31st, 1897, was	$46,156,000.00
The Bonded Debt was	$62,712,000.00
The net income of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1897, after deduction of rentals and all other charges was	$4,765,121.27
The interest on the Bonded Debt was	$3,321,525.00
The surplus income for the year was	$1,443,596.27

"By the proposed plan of refunding, the **ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES WILL BE REDUCED**, upon the retirement of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, the 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds, and the Chicago and Southwestern Railway 7 per cent. Bonds from **$3,321,525** to **$2,824,904**, an **ANNUAL SAVING OF $496,621.**

"The Net Earnings for the nine months ending December 31st, 1897 (December estimated), show an **INCREASE OF $1,525,198.24** over the corresponding period of 1896.

"The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has regularly paid cash dividends in each year since the organization of the Company in 1880, amounting in the aggregate to $38,938,465."

Referring to the above letter, and subject to ratification of the new mortgage by the stockholders, we offer until **FEBRUARY 17TH, 1898** (unless the amount is exhausted earlier),

$25,000,000 of the New General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds

to the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds and the Five per cent. Debenture Bonds, in exchange for their existing Bonds, at the price of

103 1-2 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

the computation to be made as of May 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bond to be deposited, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$18.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent. and the difference in interest between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st to May 1st.

For every $1,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bond (to be deposited ex the March 1, 1898, Coupon) the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond with July 1, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$13.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent., viz.: $15, less the amount due for difference in interest, $1.67, calculated as follows:

Interest accrued on new 4 per cent. Bond, due by Holder: January 1st to May 1st at 4 per cent.		$13.33
Interest accrued on Debenture 5 per cent. Bond, due to Holder: March 1st to May 1st, at 5 per cent.	$8.33	
Interest difference between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. due to Holder: May 1st to Sept. 1st at 1 per cent.	3.33	$11.66
Difference in interest deducted as above		$1.67

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** is prepared to receive, on our behalf, deposits of the above existing Bonds for exchange as above provided, and will issue therefor its receipts, showing the description and amount of existing Bonds deposited and the amount of new Bonds and cash to which the holder will be entitled.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, and delivered to us by the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and thereafter, upon presentation and surrender of their respective receipts, the holders will be entitled to receive from the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** the said new Bonds, and the cash payment as stated therein.

If, for any reason, the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the first day of July, 1898, then and in such event the existing bonds deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of the amount and description stated in the receipts, will be returned to the respective Holders upon surrender thereof.

Applications to exchange will be granted in the order of their receipt.

The above offer is made concurrently in Frankfort o-M. by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen, and in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.

NEW YORK, January 27th, 1898.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company has made an arrangement with Bankers for the conversion of the above Notes into its Four Per Cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1995. Upon final payment of the Guarantee Fund Notes the General Mortgage Bonds will become a first lien upon the entire Railroad of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, and upon all its Equipment, (subject only to $754,500 of outstanding obligations covering a small fraction of the Equipment which are being rapidly retired,) and also upon the Stocks by which the various other Railroad Companies embraced in its System are controlled. The General Mortgage Bonds are also a first lien upon all the Bonds of such other Railroad Companies, (except less than $2,200,000 of divisional bonds,) such bonds being held by the Trustee, together with other collaterals, as additional security under this mortgage.

The Atchison System embraces 6934.96 miles of railroad extending from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean at San Diego, California; to the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston, Texas; to Denver, Colorado, and El Paso, Texas. It traverses the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and California, and also the Indian Territory and the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona.

The surplus above fixed interest charges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was **$1,452,445.60.**

The net revenue of the System during the six months ending December 31, 1897, being the first half of the current fiscal year, after deducting taxes and rentals, amounted to **$5,888,044.88**, showing an increase of **$1,152,261.50** over the same period in 1896. The present requirements for fixed interest charges are **$5,024,505** for the entire fiscal year.

ALDACE F. WALKER, Chairman of the Board.

NEW YORK, February 1st, 1898.

Referring to the foregoing announcement, the undersigned offer to holders of 6 Per Cent. Guarantee Fund Notes of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company the privilege of refunding the same into the 4 Per Cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company by surrendering their Guarantee Fund Notes with the unmatured coupons attached and receiving for every $5,000 in such notes $5,600 in the General Mortgage Bonds with coupons due April 1, 1898, attached. This offer will remain open for a reasonable time, but may be withdrawn without further notice. Holders of the 6 Per Cent. Notes desiring to avail themselves of the conversion should surrender the 6 Per Cent. Notes to the Guaranty Trust Company, 65 Cedar Street, New York, and receive the 4 Per Cent. Bonds in exchange therefor.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Speyer & Co. Guaranty Trust Co.

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE AND TERMINAL TWENTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

The above bonds having been called for redemption on June 1, 1898, at 105 and accrued interest, the Illinois Central Railroad Company hereby gives notice that it will pay for each of such bonds of $1,000, with the coupon due June 1, 1898, attached, upon presentation thereof at its office, No. 214 Broadway, New York, at any time prior to February 10, 1898, $1,065.06, being the redemption value thereof, less discount on the same at 3% per annum, from February 10 to June 1, 1898.

E. T. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Manhattan	225
American Exch.	170	Market & Fulton	225
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	185
Central National	165	Mechanics & Trad.	110
Chatham	290	Merchants'	146
City	700	Merchants' Exch.	115
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	440
Columbia	150	Nassau	150
Commerce	206	National Union	230
Continental	127	New Amsterdam	235
Corn Exchange	285	New York	240
East River	135	New York County	700
Fifth Avenue	2000	Ninth National	90
First National	3000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	185
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Pacific	180
Fourth National	185	Park	263
Gallatin National	300	People's	200
Garfield National	700	Phenix	90
German-American	115	Republic	155
Germania	300	Seaboard National	178
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	380	Seventh National	105
Hudson River	175	Shoe & Leather	97
Importers & Trad.	515	State of New York	110
Irving	145	Tradesmen's	108
Leather Manuf's'	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	150

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
220. BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN E BORNE, President.
BOSWELL P. FLOWER, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. C. DICKINSON, }
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.,

New York, February 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the surplus net income for the six months ended December 31, 1897, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after February 28, 1898, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business February 15, 1898.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. February 15, 1898, until 10 o'clock A. M. February 24, 1898. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.

Grand Central Depot, New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on the first day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1897.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 5th, and will be reopened on Monday, February 21st, 1898.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

183rd Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (OF CHICAGO.)

54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, February 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

H. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co.,

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a QUARTERLY dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) per cent. on its capital stock, payable Feb. 15, 1898, at the office of the company, either in Chicago or in New York, 54 Wall Street.

Transfer books will close Feb. 5, 1898, and reopen Feb. 16, 1898. L. S. OWSLEY, Secretary.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 27, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and TWO PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Monday, Feb. 21, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,

Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

The Mechanical Rubber Company,

NEW YORK OFFICE, 22 MURRAY ST.
Passaic, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY will be held at the office of Thomas M. Moore, Esq., Passaic, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1898, at 1:45 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Co.,

44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2d, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 5th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC Tiling Co., Limited, No. 1,123 Broadway, New York City, February, 1897.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, March 9, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM H. FISHER, Secretary.

Peoria and Eastern Railway Co. Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 9th, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 5th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 10th, 1898. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Greene and Grand Streets, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will close on January 28th, 1898, and reopen Wednesday, February 9th, 1898.

J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 27 William St., Room 1,404, New York, on Tuesday, February 8, 1898, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer Books closed Jan. 28 to Feb. 8.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 10, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, January 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1913.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 3, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
182	..	15	Albany & Susquehanna	186	186	186	186	......
76⅝	77	650	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	76⅝	77	76⅝	77	......
119	120	24	American Express	120	120	119	119	......
8¼	8⅝	5	American Spirits Mfg.	8½	8½	8½	8½	......
21	22	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	22	22	22	22	−½
187½	187⅝	9,878	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	187¼	188¼	187¼	187⅝	+⅝
113	114	450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	−¼
88⅞	89¼	1,600	American Tobacco	89⅛	89⅝	88⅞	89	−⅛
87⅝	88	616	Ann Arbor pf.	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	+1
12⅝	13	510	At., T. & S. F.	13⅛	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	−⅛
30⅝	30⅞	2,143	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅞	31	30⅝	30⅝	......
18	18¼	27,471	Baltimore & Ohio	16⅞	19	16⅞	18⅛	+1⅝
7⅛	7½	7,010	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6⅛	7⅞	6⅛	7⅞	+⅞
3⅞	4¼	400	Bay State Gas	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	......
40	40⅛	2,525	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅛	40¼	40	40	−½
123	125	275	Brooklyn Union Gas	123½	123½	123¼	123¼	+¼
3⅞	4¼	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅜
28⅞	29¼	20	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	......
54⅞	55½	265	Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	+⅛
87⅛	87⅝	900	Canadian Pacific	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	−⅛
23⅞	24	4,901	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
99½	99⅝	4,604	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99⅝	100	99⅛	99½	......
112	112½	294	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	112	112	112	112	−½
13⅝	13⅞	2,580	Chicago Great West.	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
9⅛	9⅝	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
33	33½	600	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33	33	−⅞
95⅜	95½	8,428	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	95⅞	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	+⅛
145	146	102	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145½	145½	145	145	......
125¼	125⅜	980	Chicago & Northw.	126¼	126¼	125⅜	125⅜	+¼
92½	92¾	2,089	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92¾	93	92½	92½	−⅛
8⅞	8⅞	5,098	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	9⅛	8½	9	+⅝
28	28⅜	2,570	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27⅞	29⅛	27⅞	28⅜	+1⅛
36¼	36⅞	910	C., C., C. & St. L.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+⅝
80	87	800	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85½	85½	85	85	−1
16⅛	16¼	8,600	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16⅛	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	−⅜
..	..	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	−⅜
7	7¼	150	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7	7	7	7	−⅛
20	22	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	21	21	21	21	−⅞
191⅛	191½	4,205	Consolidated Gas	191¼	193⅝	191¼	191¼	+⅛
113	114	558	Delaware & Hudson	114½	114½	113⅞	113⅞	−⅝
13	13½	100	Denver & R. G.	13	13	13	13	......
50⅝	50⅞	1,880	Denver & R. G. pf.	51¼	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	+⅝
14½	15¼	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+⅞
57	59	800	Detroit Gas	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅞	+⅞
182	184	2	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	181½	181½	181½	181½	......
14⅝	15⅛	205	Erie	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	−½
38⅞	39	800	Erie 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	−⅛
19	20	100	Erie 2d pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	......
21	..	175	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+⅛
86⅝	86⅞	8,180	General Electric	87¼	87⅜	86⅝	86⅞	......
160½	162	3,148	Great Northern pf.	150	161	150	161	+12
82⅞	83¼	3,285	Hawaiian Sugar	82⅞	83¼	82⅞	83	......
44	..	100	Homestake	45	45	45	45	+1
106	106¼	905	Illinois Central	106⅛	106¼	106	106	−⅛
53	55¼	120	Illinois Steel Co.	55	55	55	55	−½
22¼	23	600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22¼	......
43¼	44	2,420	Laclede Gas	43⅝	43⅝	42⅞	43¼	−⅛
70½	71½	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	......
191	193	1,258	Lake Shore	191¼	193	191¼	192⅞	+2⅝
43	45	250	Long Island	44½	44½	44½	44½	+3
59¼	59¼	7,832	Louisville & Nashville	59⅞	59⅞	59½	59½	−⅛
117½	117⅝	12,545	Manhattan Con.	118	118⅛	117½	117⅝	−1
147½	148½	2,920	Metropolitan St. Ry.	147⅝	148½	147	148	......
107½	108	4,700	Michigan Central	107	108½	107	107⅞	+⅝
25¼	26	112	Minn. & St. Louis	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	−¼
85¼	86	305	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	−1
63½	65	600	Minnesota Iron	63	64½	63	64	+2
13⅛	13¾	24	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	......
39⅞	40	2,170	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	−⅛
33½	33¾	6,070	Missouri Pacific	34	34	33⅝	33¾	−⅜
30⅞	31½	305	Mobile & Ohio	31	31	31	31	+½
170	175	50	Morris & Essex	172½	172½	172½	172½	......
35⅞	36¼	200	National Lead Co.	36	36	36	36	......
108	108⅝	170	National Lead Co. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	−½
7⅝	8⅝	105	New Central Coal	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−½
96⅝	97	8,029	New Jersey Central	96⅝	97½	96½	96⅝	+⅝
24	27	100	New York Air Brake	26	26	26	26	......
118⅝	118½	11,048	New York Central	118½	119⅛	118¼	118⅝	+⅛
14½	15⅛	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	+¼
75	80	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	......
11	12	129	N. Y., Sus. & West.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+⅜
14⅝	15	105	Norfolk & Western	15	15	15	15	+¼
49½	49⅞	2,749	Norfolk & West. pf.	49⅞	50	49	49⅞	+⅝
5⅞	6	6,260	North American	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6	+½
27⅞	27½	5,567	Northern Pacific	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½	......
67¾	67⅞	12,800	Northern Pacific pf.	67⅞	68	67⅝	67¾	......
18	18⅛	2,680	Ontario & Western	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18⅛	−⅜
29¼	30	1,890	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	28⅞	30	28⅞	29⅞	+1⅜
52	53½	800	Oregon R. & Nav.	53	53	52	52	−1¼
24⅜	25	683	Oregon Short Line	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	−⅛
31¼	31½	1,800	Pacific Mail	31⅞	32	31½	31½	+¼
118⅝	118⅞	5,412	Pennsylvania R. R.	118¾	118⅞	118½	118⅝	+½
97⅝	97⅞	8,775	People's Gas, Chicago	97⅛	98⅜	97⅛	97⅞	+⅞
43½	44½	1,615	P., C., C. & St. Louis	43⅞	44½	43⅞	44¼	+½
68	69¾	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	69½	69⅞	69½	69⅞	−⅛
176½	178	115	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	176½	176½	176½	176½	−¼
22⅞	23	9,310	Reading	23⅛	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
53⅜	53⅝	20,279	Reading 1st pf.	53⅞	54⅛	53¼	53½	+¼
28½	28¾	2,810	Reading 2d pf.	29	29	28½	28½	+⅜
6½	7	100	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	+¼
48	49	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	......
17½	18	400	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18	18	17⅞	18	......
7⅜	7¾	430	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
56⅞	57	850	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+⅛
26½	26⅞	420	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26½	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+⅛
4	5	25	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5	......
9¾	10½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	−½
86	89	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87	87	87	87	+2
130	..	50	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	130	130	130	130	......
75¾	77	500	St. Paul & Omaha	76⅞	76½	76	76	−½
20	21	200	Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	−⅞
9	9⅛	610	Southern Railway	9⅛	9⅜	9	9	−¼
31	31¼	545	Southern Railway pf.	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	−¼
24½	24⅞	1,365	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	......
12	12½	320	Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12	−⅛
178	180	100	Third Avenue	179½	179½	179½	179½	−½
85	85½	15,546	U. P., all in. pd.	85½	85⅝	85	85	−½
61½	61⅝	32,347	Union Pacific pf.	62½	62⅝	61½	61⅝	−⅞
8½	9	700	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9	9	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
41	44	10	United States Express	42	42	42	42	......
7	7⅜	325	United States Leather	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	......
65	65½	170	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	......
16¾	17½	1,010	United States Rubber	16¼	17½	16¼	17½	+1¼
66¼	67	980	U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	66¾	65½	66¾	+1¼
7½	7⅝	150	Wabash	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	......
18½	18¾	675	Wabash pf.	18½	18¾	18½	18½	−¼
114	116	40	Wells-Fargo Express	114	114	114	114	......
..	..	800	West Chicago Street	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	+¼
91⅝	92	8,181	Western Union Tel.	91⅞	92½	91⅝	91⅝	−⅜
2¾	3⅛	400	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
13	14⅝	200	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	......
2	2¼	100	Wisconsin Central	2½	2½	2½	2½	......
Sales.....		310,038						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..
4s, r., 1907	113¼	113¾
4s, c., 1907	114⅝	115⅛
4s, r., 1925	128¼	128¾
4s, c., 1925	128¼	128¾
5s, r., 1904	113½	114
5s, c., 1904	113½	114
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103⅜	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..
Adams Express	160	165
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Cotton Oil	21⅝	22⅝
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25
Am. T. & C.	91	92
Am. Tobacco pf.	114	120
Ann Arbor	12⅝	13⅝
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	67½
Bur., C. R. & N.	69	..
Central Pacific	14½	14⅝
Chi. & Alton	165½	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	59½	60½
Chi. Gt. W. A.	32	36
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	23½	24⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	167	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	24¼	24½
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78
Com. Cable	175	..

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	7	7¼
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice	33½	34
Consol. Ice pf.	85	87¼
Del., L. & W.	156	158
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3½	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8
Eighth Avenue	325	..
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	41	45
Flint & P. M.	12⅝	18
Flint & P. M. pf.	39	41
Ft. Worth & R. G.	15	17
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	92	98
Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Iowa Central	9	9½
Iowa Central pf.	33	34
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. & Mich.	6½	8
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4½
Keok. & D. M. pf.	18	20
Keokuk & West.	33	36
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	90	93
L. E. & W.	16½	17½
Manhattan Beach	5	7
Md. Coal pf.	47	53
Mexican Central	5⅝	6¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..

	Bid.	Ask'd.
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	55	56
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..
Nat. Lin. Oil	18	19
National Starch	7½	9
Nat. St. 1st pf.	77	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
N. Y. & N. H.	195	196
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	40
N. Y. & T. Land	55	..
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	30	30⅝
Norfolk So.	63¼	66
Ont. Mining	3	4
Ore. R. & N. pf.	70	71¼
Penn. Coal	340	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Peo. & East.	5	7
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	7	9
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
R., W. & O.	120¾	121½
Rio Grande W.	22	26
Rio Grande W. pf.	55	59
St. P. & D.	24	25
St. P. & O. pf.	148	155
Sil. bullion certfs.	56¼	57¼
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Standard R. & T.	4	4½
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Twin City R. T.	16	19¼
West. Union Beef.	8	9
Wis. Central pf.	6	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
19,580	Am. Sug. Refs.	187¼	188¼	187¼	187½
80	Am. Tobacco	89⅛	89⅛	89	89
90	At., T. & S.F. pf.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝
700	Balt. & Ohio	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛
450	Brooklyn R. T.	40½	40½	40	40
20	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5,160	Chi., B. & Q.	99⅝	100	99½	99⅝
6,590	Chi., M. & St. P.	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅝
1,410	Chi., R. I. & P.	92⅞	93⅛	92½	92⅝
1,690	Cent. of N. J.	96⅝	97⅝	96⅝	96⅝
40	Ches. & Ohio	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
25	Chi. Term. pf.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
100	Col., H. V. & T.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
850	Gen. Electric	87⅞	87⅞	86⅞	86⅞
2,120	Louis. & Nash.	59⅝	59⅝	59	59⅝
4,640	Manhattan	118	118⅛	117⅝	117⅝
1,710	Missouri Pacific	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛
40	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
1,680	N. Y. Central	118½	119	118½	118⅝
822	North Amer.	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
2,220	Nor. Pacific	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
1,560	Nor. Pac. pf.	67⅞	68	67⅝	67⅝
398	People's Gas	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞
2,980	Reading	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞
5,340	Reading 1st pf.	53⅞	54⅛	53⅜	53⅜
280	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	25
4,190	Union Pacific	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	35
110	Union Pacific pf.	62⅛	62½	61⅝	61⅝
30	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½
210	Western Union	91⅝	92⅛	91⅝	91⅝
65,097					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	60⅞	61	60⅞	61
4,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	30	30	30	30
3,000	Texas Pac. 1st	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
22,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
5,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	55½	55½	55½	55½
3,000	Wabash 1st	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4,000	Wabash 2d	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
$56,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$223,851,092
Gold reserve	164,473,532
Net silver	13,770,309
United States notes in Treasury	26,210,278
Treasury notes of 1890	3,542,784
Total receipts this day	1,256,510
Total receipts this month	3,425,376
Total receipts this year	249,410,979
Total expenditures this day	1,374,000
Total expenditures this month	4,111,000
Total expenditures this year	242,999,570
Deposits in National banks	87,847,861
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	452,329
Government receipts from internal revenue	554,994
Customs	627,802
Miscellaneous	73,718
Expenditures	1,374,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wed'day.
Alta	.14	.10
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.18	.14
Belcher	.32	.34
Best & Belcher	.43	.46
Bullion	.09	.08
Caledonia	.18	.20
Challenge Con	.38	.31
Chollar	.24	.21
Confidence	.75	.77
Con. Cal. & Va.	.94	.98
Con. Imperial	..	.01
Con. New York	..	.02
Crown Point	.21	.23
Gould & Curry	.31	.32
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.60
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.41	.41
Kentuck Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.21	.23
Occidental Con.	1.55	1.35
Ophir	.50	.53
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.27	.28
Savage	.14	.14
Scorpion	.06	.04
Sierra Nevada	1.00	1.05
Silver Hill	.03	.02
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.41	.45
Utah Con.	.10	.11
Yellow Jacket	.30	.31

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 47@47½; drafts—sight, 20; telephone, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	2⅝	..	2⅝	3
Anaconda	39	41½	41	42
Anchoria	95	99	95	99
Argentum	19½	20	19½	20
Consolidated	9½	9¾	9½	10
Elkton	85½	86½	85⅝	86
El Paso	13½	15	14	14½
Gibson	20¼	21	20	21
Gold Coin	91	92½	92½	93
Gold King	50	55	50	55
Golden Fleece	50	52	50	52
Grouse	6	6½	6	6½
Isabella	28½	29½	29	29¾
Jefferson	4	5	4	5
Lillie	70	71	70	71
Matoa	15½	15¾	15	15½
Moon Anchor	96½	96¾	96½	96¾
Pharmacist	6⅛	7½	6¼	7
Portland	76½	77½	74	76
Rawlings	15	15½	14½	15
Rosa	14½	15½	15	15½
Union	13⅛	13¾	13½	13½
Work	3⅜	4	3⅝	4½

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip	300	81
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	4,000	83⅞
	1,000	84
	4,000	83⅞
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s	15,000	93⅝
	500	94
	4,000	93⅞
	500	93⅝
	2,000c	93⅝
	10,000s20f	93⅝
	20,000	93⅞
	11,000	93¾
	1,000	93⅞
	3,000	93¾
	3,000	93⅞
	2,000	93⅝
	6,000	94
	5,000	93¾
	15,000s20f	93⅞
Adjustment 4s	5,000	61¼
	3,000	61⅜
	5,000	61⅛
	1,500	61
	15,000	61¼
	19,000	61
	12,000	61⅛
	65,000	61
Atlantic & Danv 1st	5,000	97½
	5,000	97¾
Balt & O Southwn 1st Inc, Ser B	4,000	9½
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs	10,000	85¾
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	5,000	95¼
	28,000	95
	3,000	94¾
	2,000	95⅛
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	5,000	114⅝
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000	98¼
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	11,000	108¼
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	1,000	91½
Central N J 1st Consol, 1899	2,000	104¾
Cent of N J Gen 5s	1,000	114¼
Ches & O Gen 4½s	5,000	83⅞
	10,000	84
	25,000	83⅞
	5,000	84
	9,000	83⅞
	1,000	84
	10,000	83⅞
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	10,000s20f	115⅝
	3,000	115½
	10,000	116
	2,000	115⅞
	2,000	116
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Cons 4s	5,000	104¾
	3,000	104½
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	15,000	116
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	4,000	110¾
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	2,000	107½
	1,000	107⅝
	10,000	107½
Chic & East Ill 1st	2,000	116½
Chic, G L & C Co 1st	4,000	106⅝
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 5s	2,000	85
Refunding 6s	1,000	101
Chic & Northwestern, Coupon Gold 7s	4,000s15f	116½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	89,000	105⅝
	2,000c	105½
	71,000	105½
	10,000s14f	105⅝
Registered	75,000	105⅝
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	6,000	107⅞
C, St P, M & O Cons	1,000	137½
Chic Term & Tr 4s	15,000	85⅞
	9,000	85¾
	11,000	85⅞
	29,000	86
	5,000	86¼
	4,000	86⅛
	30,000	86
	15,000	86¼
	11,000	86⅛
	5,000	86
	5,000	86⅛
	16,000	86⅛
	10,000	86
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	1,000	110½
Cleve & Canton 1st, Trust Co Certfs	16,000	73
Col Fuel & Iron 5s	5,000	80¾
	20,000	81
	5,000	80¾
	20,000	81
	10,000	81¼
	15,000	81⅛
Colorado Midland 1st, Trust Co Certfs	10,000	67
Colorado Midland 4s, Trust Co Certfs, All Instlmts Paid	8,000	20¾
Commercial Cable 4s	3,000	105½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	3,000	95½
	5,000	95
Dul, S Shore & A 5s	1,000	105⅛
	4,000	105
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s	5,000	111¼
	1,000	111
	4,000	111¼
East Tenn Reorgn Lien 4-5s	9,000	100
Erie 1st Con 7s	5,000	147
Erie 4s, Prior Bds	20,000	91¼
	11,000	91½
	35,000	91⅜
	20,000	91⅝
	14,000	92
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s	40,000	71¼
Flint & Pere M 5s	5,000	94½
	1,000	95
Flint & Pere Marq, Port Huron Div 5s	5,000	90⅝
	1,000	90½
	4,000	90
Ft Wth & D C 1st	1,000	74
Galv, H & H 5s	5,000	89
	1,000	89¼
	4,000	89⅝
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	5,000	79⅜
	5,000	79⅞
	1,000	80
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	6,000s20f	102⅛
Iowa Central 1st 5s	10,000	101
Interni & Gt N 1st	5,000	122½
	5,000	122⅝
	1,000	122½
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	1,000	89⅝
	5,000	89
	5,000	89⅝
	10,000	90
Kans Pacific 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs	20,000	110½
	10,000	110⅝
	7,000	111
	2,000	110½
	20,000	110⅝
	3,000	110½
	11,000	110⅝
	34,000	110⅝
	20,000	111
	50,000	111¼
	5,000	111½
	48,000	111
	20,000	111
	25,000	111¼
	15,000	110⅞
	5,000	111
	3,000	111¼
	5,000	111½
	6,000	111¼
	15,000	111⅜
	10,000	111½
	5,000	111⅝
	21,000	111⅞
	48,000	111¼
	17,000	111¾
	12,000	112
	30,000	111¾
	15,000	111½
	81,000	111¾
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	5,000	104½
L S & Mich So 3½s	3,000	106¼
Louisville & Nashville, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st	1,000	90
N O & Mob 2d	5,000	107½
Louisville & Nashville, Unified Gold 4s	2,000	87⅝
	10,000	87½
	5,000	87⅝
Louisville & Nashville 5s	3,000	108¾
Manhattan Ry Con 4s	3,000	98
	20,000s20f	97¾
	1,000	98
	5,000	97¾
Metropolitan Elev 1st	5,000	118¾
Metropolitan Elev 2d	10,000	104¾
Met St Ry Gen 5s	1,000	114
Milwaukee & St Paul, H & D Div 7s	4,000	130
I & D Ext	3,000	142
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	5,000	106
	10,000s20f	105⅞
Minn & St Louis Con 5s	3,000	108
Mo, Kan & East 1st	3,000	97½
	10,000	98
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	14,000	91
	25,000	91¼
	500	92
	1,000	91¼
	6,000	91⅜
	15,000	91½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	4,000	65⅝
	2,000	65½
	8,000	65⅝
	8,000	65½
	17,000	65⅝
	15,000	65½
	27,000	65¾
	5,000	65¼
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	5,000	83¼
Mo Pac 1st Cons	10,000	97½
	10,000	97¼
	32,000	97
	42,000	97½
Mo Pac Trust 5s	65,000	75
	10,000	76
	1,000	76⅝
	28,000	77
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	1,000	70⅝
Mobile & Ohio Gen 4s	15,000	79¾
	1,000	80
Nash, C & St L 1st	2,000	131¼
Nash, C & St Louis 6s	2,000	103¾
	5,000b8	104
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	2,000	107
N Y & Harl 1st Coup	7,000	109½
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s	2,000	101½
Norf & W Ry Con 4s	1,000	81¼
	15,000	81½
	5,000	81
	500	80⅝
North Pac 1st 6s	15,000	117¼
	1,000	117
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	2,000	62⅞
	3,000s20f	62⅞
	3,000	63
	11,000	62⅞
	500	62¾
	40,000	63
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	6,000s10f	97⅝
	25,000	97½
	5,000	97⅝
	12,000	97½
	8,000s15f	97½
	14,000	97⅝
	26,000c	97½
	1,000	97⅝
	3,000b3	97⅝
	20,000	97⅝
	7,000	97½
	2,000	97⅝
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	102½
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	3,000	106
	10,000	106½
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	1,000	112½
	30,000	112½
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 5th Instlmt Paid	10,000	60⅝
	13,000	60½
	10,000	60⅝
	20,000	60½
	11,000	60⅝
	75,000	61½
	10,000	61¼
	10,000	61½
	50,000	61¼
	61,000	61
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	9,000	99⅝
	19,000	99¾
	4,000	99⅝
	2,000	100
	5,000	99⅞
	1,000	100
Oregon R & Nav 1st	9,000s20f	114½
Oregon R & Nav 4s	2,000	96
Pacific of Mo 2d Ext	7,000	106½
Peoria & Eastern 1st	20,000	76½
	1,000	78
	1,000	77¾
Pitts & Westn 1st	35,000	83
Reading Co Gen 4s	40,000	87
	50,000	87⅛
	10,000	87
	30,000	87⅛
	10,000	87
	31,000	86⅞
	30,000	86⅞
	20,000	86⅞
	189,000	86⅞
	50,000	86⅞
	50,000	87
	30,000	86⅞
	9,000	86⅞
	10,000	87
	13,000	86⅞
	20,000	86⅞
	13,000	86⅞
	5,000	86⅞
	25,000	86⅞
	10,000	86⅞
	22,000	86⅞
Rio Grande Wn 1st	5,000	84⅝
	6,000	84½
	30,000s20f	84⅝
	2,000	84⅝
Rome & W Cons	2,000	122½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s	2,000	92½
	2,000	92⅝
	2,000	92½
	1,000	92⅝
	2,000	92⅝
	13,000	92½
	10,000	92⅞
	20,000	93
St L & San Fran 4s	20,000	75⅝
St L & S F G M 6s	27,000	118⅝
	8,000	119
St L & S F G M 5s	9,000	104¼
	8,000	104⅝
St L Southw 2d Inc	5,000	30
San An & Ar P 4s	45,000	61½
	10,000	61⅛
Scioto Val & N E 4s	2,000	84⅛
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	1,000	97
	10,000	97¼
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated	10,000	96¼
So Pac N Mex 1st	5,000	107½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	33,000	93¼
	1,000	93⅜
	11,000	93½
	3,000	93⅜
	5,000	93½
Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	2,000	86½
Terminal R R Assn of St L Con 5s	3,000	106½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	28,000	101
	4,000s20f	100⅞
	2,000	101⅛
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	20,000	33⅜
	8,000	33⅞
	52,000	32¾
	5,000	33⅜
	10,000	33½
	20,000	33¼
	5,000	33⅛
Third Avenue 1st 5s	12,000	123½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	5,000	103½
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs	12,000	85¾
Union Pac Purchase Money Certfs	90,000	126⅝
	55,000	126½
	25,000	126⅜
	25,000	126
	20,000	126⅜
	25,000	126
Union Pacific 4s	170,000	95⅝
	500	95½
	62,000	95⅝
	5,000	95¼
	35,000	95⅜
	40,000	95¼
	500	95½
	77,000	95¼
	19,000	95⅜
	24,000	95¼
	28,000	95⅛
	80,000	95
	66,000	95⅛
	4,000	95¼
	25,000	95⅛
	135,000	95¼
	85,000	95⅜
	1,000	95½
	70,000	95¼
	48,000	95⅝
	15,000	95½
	5,000	95⅝
	15,000	95½
	59,000	95⅝
	10,000	95¼
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs	12,000	55⅝
	5,000	55½
	5,000	55¼
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000	109⅛
	3,000	109
	21,000	109⅛
	9,000	109¼
	1,000	109⅛
	3,000s20f	109¼
	6,000	109⅜
Det & Chic Ext	2,000	101½
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	2,000	80⅛
Wabash Deb, Ser B	10,000	28
West Shore Gtd 4s	4,000	109⅜
	5,000	109⅞
Registered	5,000	109⅛
	25,000	109
Wn N Y & Penn 1st	3,000	108¼
Wn N Y & Penn Gen	14,000	52½
	10,000	53
	23,000	53¼
	1,000	53
	30,000	53½
	5,000	53¼
	8,000	53
Wn N Y & Penn Inc	1,000	15
	35,000	15¼
	26,000	15⅛
	5,000	15⅝
	35,000	15⅛
	7,000	15¼
	10,000	15
Wilkes & East 1st	6,000	100
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	9,000	44¼
	5,000	44½
	15,000	44¾
Total sales		$5,773,800

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Local securities had a higher and firmer tone to-day. Lake Street Elevated commanded from 15¼ to 16, with 15⅞ at the close, and American Strawboard, which opened at 33, touched 34, and closed at 33⅝. Diamond Match found buyers at 142, and North Chicago sold at 228½. West Chicago was still hovering around 101½@101⅝. New York Biscuit went at 65. Metropolitan Elevated 5 per cent. bonds were quoted at 50⅞@51.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	33¼
Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅞
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	31½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	32
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	50⅝
Chicago City Railway	244
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	141¼
Lake Street Elevated	15⅞
International Packing Co.	18½
International Packing Co. pf.	40½
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	8½
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	32¾
New York Biscuit Co.	64⅝
North Chicago Street Railway	228
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¾
West Chicago Street Railway	101⅝
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs	12½
South Side Elevated Railway	61

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3. — Irregularity attended the local trading to-day. All the Reading issues were active and higher, the general mortgage fours reaching 87⅛, the highest in many a day. There were rumors of another ten-cent advance in coal. Lehigh Valley was higher. Western New York and Pennsylvania maintained its advance; in the last six months of 1897 it earned all except $43,000 of the $799,000 required to pay a year's interest on the $19,000,000 first and second mortgage bonds. The Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power shares made fresh advances, due to the statement that the holders of a majority of the capital stock had assented to the projected consolidation.

Pennsylvania Natural Gas, which sold at 5 not many weeks ago, commanded 12. It was on the report that the company is to be taken into the Pittsburg gas deal on the basis of 25 for the stock. Five per cent. bonds will be given, also a bonus of stock in the consolidated company. Citizens' Street Railway of Indianapolis sold at 25, the highest in a long time. Marsden touched 7¼, the lowest price on record. Pennsylvania Railroad held firm, but was less active.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	24⅞	25⅜
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	27⅛	27½
Northern Pacific pf. t. c.	65⅝	67⅞
Pennsylvania	59¼	59⅜
Reading t. c.	11⅜	11 7-16
Reading 1st pf.	26¾	26 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	14	14½
St. Paul	95⅝	95⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅛	3½
Met. Railway	147½	148½
Philadelphia Traction	81⅞	82
Baltimore Cons	23¾	23⅞
Union Traction	15⅛	15¼
Penn. H., L. & P. Co.	21⅛	21⅜
Penn. H., L. & P. Co. pf.	54	54¼
United Gas Imp.	107½	107⅝
Electric Storage	24½	25
Electric Storage pf.	27½	29
Welsbach Light Company	38	39
American R. E. L.	5	..
Marsden	..	7⅜
Choctaw	11	11¼
Choctaw pf.	30¼	31
Reading gen. 4s	86⅞	87
Electric & P. 4s	82½	82⅞
Cons. T. Pitts.	18⅛	18⅜
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	46½	47

Michigan Iron Mines Raise Wages.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Feb. 3.—The advance in wages Feb. 1 at the Carnegie mines of Ironwood, averaging 10 per cent., will be made general throughout the Gogebic iron range, between 3,000 and 4,000 employes being affected by the increase.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—To-day Calumet and Hecla jumped from 507 to 521, receding to 516, while Boston and Montana advanced 4 more, to 177½, reacting to 172¾, and closing at 173. Other copper shares showed a softening tendency. Butte fell back from 28⅝ to 27½. Baltic was listed on the Boston Stock Exchange to-day, price rising 1½, to 14, reacting to 13. Parrott rose ⅞, to 23, reacting to 22½; Atlantic fell back 1½, to 30; Franklin 1⅛, to 14, rallying to 14½; Osceola, ⅞, to 43; Tamarack, 4½, to 155. Wolverine gained ½, to 20¼, later selling at 20. In all over 18,000 shares of listed copper stocks changed hands in the first half of the day. The trading quieted in the afternoon. The rise in Calumet and Hecla took place on sales of only twenty shares; five shares sold at 508; the next sale was at 521. The general market was strong. New England preferred was up 1½, at 90. East Boston Land rose ⅛, to 5⅝. Dominion Coal fell 2½, to 19.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	223½	225
Boston & Lowell	224	225
Boston & Maine	168	170
Boston & Providence	270	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116⅝	117½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	114	115
Fitchburg pf.	..	96⅛
Old Colony	190	..
Oregon Short Line	..	24⅝
West End	84¾	..
West End pf.	104½	105

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1¼	1½
Arnold	9⅝	9⅞
Atlantic	30	32
Boston & Montana	172½	172¾
Butte & Boston	27⅝	27¾
Calumet & Hecla	..	516
Centennial	9⅜	9½
Franklin	14	14½
Gold Coin Mines	1⅛	..
Napa, quicksilver	..	8¼
Osceola	43	43½
Pioneer, gold	6¼	6¾
Quincy	112½	..
Santa Ysabel	5¾	6
Tamarack	154	155
Tecumseh	3	3½
Wolverine	19⅞	20

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	268	270
Dominion Coal	19½	20
Dominion Coal pf.	108	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	72	73
General Electric	86⅝	87
General Electric pf.	89	90
Illinois Steel	..	55
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22	22½
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone	130	132½
Philadelphia Company	26	..
Pullman Palace Car	178	179
United States Oil	..	12
United States Rubber	16½	17½
Westinghouse Electric	24½	..
Westinghouse Electric pf.	..	54

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24½	24¾
United States Leather	..	7

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
4th week Jan.	$41,546	$29,294	$30,915
Month	136,710	93,832	85,550
BROOKLYN ELEVATED—			
Month January	$98,000	$89,000	......
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM—			
Month January	$414,809	$392,285	$382,442
From July 1	3,220,149	3,129,565	2,980,251
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
4th week Jan.	$195,600	$154,400	$183,200
Month	631,000	476,800	547,900
From July 1	5,106,648	4,246,259	4,007,466
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Jan.	$96,870	$78,428	$95,833
Month	320,317	268,672	270,909
From July 1	2,634,878	2,558,261	2,021,179
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
4th week Jan.	$40,761	$34,854	$53,008
Month	130,764	114,982	167,468
From July 1	1,107,469	929,613	1,114,670
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week Jan.	$12,265	$7,926	$6,830
Month	35,560	24,617	20,952
NASSAU ELECTRIC—			
Month January	$135,438	$109,623	......
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
4th week Jan.	$58,035	$47,452	$55,372
Month	177,905	154,220	179,959
From July 1	1,719,448	1,492,106	1,816,705
ROCK ISLAND—			
Mileage	3,571	3,571	3,571
Month January	$1,238,458	$1,020,807	$1,182,884
From April 1	14,752,120	12,866,312	......
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week Jan.	$27,106	$20,259	$10,998
Month	91,106	78,259	48,903
From July 1	750,747	514,222	......
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for December—			
Gross earnings	270,444	203,401	184,936
Op. expenses	174,965	133,695	113,383
Net earnings	95,479	69,706	71,553
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,800,227	1,294,708	1,349,021
Op. expenses	1,106,884	854,267	774,414
Net earnings	693,343	440,441	574,607
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for December—			
Gross earnings	112,143	83,545	49,152
Ex. and taxes	76,783	98,610	44,175
Net earnings	35,360	*15,065	4,977
Interest on funded debt	5,833	......	......
Surplus	29,527	*15,065	......
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	659,641	435,963	......
Op. ex. and taxes	404,268	368,502	......
Net earnings	255,373	67,460	......
Less interest on funded debt	35,000	......	......
Surplus	220,373	67,460	......
*Deficit.			
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for December—			
Gross earnings	181,216	160,198	160,300
Op. expenses	118,832	118,291	108,856
Net earnings	62,651	42,131	51,444
Int. and taxes	42,254	37,865	38,147
Surplus	20,396	4,265	13,297
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	928,345	791,014	888,940
Op. expenses	574,360	510,101	645,562
Net earnings	353,985	280,913	243,378
Other income	5,455	11,409	......
Total	359,440	292,322	243,378
Fixed charges	236,092	206,092	158,676
Net income	123,348	86,230	84,702

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $334,523, and a profit and loss surplus of $2,306,102.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for December and for two months ended Dec. 31, 1897—

	December.	2 months.
Gross earnings	Inc. $69,100	Inc. $150,900
Expenses	Inc. 42,900	Inc. 93,700
Net earnings	Inc. 26,200	Inc. 57,200

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for December and for twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1897—

	December.	12 months.
Gross earnings	Inc. $10,800	Dec. $4,000
Expenses	Inc. 35,000	Dec. 9,000
Net earnings	Dec. 24,200	Inc. 5,000

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, yesterday, by Henry Draper of the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the follow securities:

$2,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company 6 per cent. mortgage gold bonds, Series B, of 1908, coupons May and November, 119.

161 shares Boston and New York Air Line Railroad preferred, $100 each, 106¼.

90 shares Naugatuck Railroad, $100 each, 252.

40 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 118⅞.

190 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 195½.

71 shares Merchants' National Bank, New York, $50 each, 146.

67 shares Bridgeport (Conn.) National Bank, $50 each, 187.

50 shares City National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn., $100 each, 155½.

20 shares Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., $100 each, 290.

12 shares Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., $100 each, 524.

53 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 108.

25 shares American Express Company, $100 each, 119⅝.

30 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, $100 each, 182¼.

$3,000 Boston and New York Air Line Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1905, 109.

$5,000 Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway first mortgage consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1933, 103⅝.

$3,000 Sunbury, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre Railroad 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, 1928, Series A, 107½.

$5,000 Town of Middletown (Conn.) 4 per cent. refunding bonds, due 1910, 107½.

$2,000 Bridgeport (Conn.) Gaslight Company 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1909, (optional,) 103½.

$10,000 Bridgeport Hydraulic Company 5 per cent. registered bonds, Series 4, due 1913, subject to call at one year's notice, $5,000 each, 105½.

$2,000 Bridgeport Hydraulic Company 5 per cent. registered bond, Series 3, due 1912, subject to call at one year's notice, 105.

$3,000 Cuyadutta Electric Railroad, Gloversville, N. Y., first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1912, guaranteed by the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad, 109½.

$2,000 Jamaica (N. Y.) Township Water Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1908, 105.

$3,000 Jersey City 7 per cent. water scrip bonds, due April 1, 1902, coupons April and October, accrued interest from Oct. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 112⅞.

$2,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. water scrip bonds, due July 1, 1907, coupons January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 to be charged to the purchaser, 118.

$1,000 West Shore Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due 2361, coupons January and July, 109⅝.

$1,000 St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1919, coupons April and October, 132⅝.

$500 Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1918, coupons May and November, 132¼.

$3,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1912, coupons January and July, two of $500 each and two of $1,000 each, 140¾.

$1,000 Winona and St. Peters Railroad Company second mortgage (now first) 7 per cent. gold bond, due 1907, coupons May and November, 129¼.

$1,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company (Madison Extension) first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bond, due 1911, coupons April and October, 136.

$500 City of Waterbury (Conn.) 4 per cent. bond, due 1919, interest January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 to be charged to the purchaser, 106.

5 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 150¼.

30 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 206¼.

8 shares Astor Place Bank, $100 each, 227½.

15 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 523.

15 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 266¾.

25 shares Columbia Bank, $100 each, 151.

$15,000 Illinois Central Railroad (St. Louis Division and Terminal) first mortgage 3 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1951, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 84½.

40 shares First National Bank, Buffalo, Wyoming, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 25.

$500 The Colonial Club of New York second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1911, interest January and July, $100 each, 75.

$1,000 The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of New York third bonds, interest January and July, $500 each, 62.

15 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 285.

20 shares Columbia Bank, $100 each, 151.

20 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each, 180.

13 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each, 156.

10 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 285.

$4,000 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad general consolidated 5 per cent. registered bonds, due 1937, interest May and November, 105.

20 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 293.

$6,000 Staten Island Electric Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due May, 1945, interest May and November, 80.

25 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 192.

25 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 181.

74 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each, 120⅝.

1 share Corn Exchange Bank, $100, 295.

20 shares Nineteenth Ward Bank, $100 each, 100.

MRS. SHEPARD'S ASSESSMENTS.

Justice Dykman Orders Mount Pleasant Officials Not to Tax Her.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—An order of Justice J. O. Dykman, in the matter of Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard against the Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant and Ossining, in Westchester County, was filed to-day.

The Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant and the Supervisor of that town are ordered to strike her assessment from their roll, and the Supervisor is further directed not to include the name of Mrs. Shepard among those who are required to pay taxes in the town of Mount Pleasant. This was in consequence of an application made to the Supreme Court to determine in which of the towns lands belonging to Mrs. Shepard lying in the town of Mount Pleasant should be assessed.

The ground for this decision was the fact of her residence being in the town of Ossining, and that controls the place of assessment.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,108.—Manufactures of silk and cotton, from Albert Lehmann, Lyons, Dec. 17, 1897. Faconne 46 c-m, entered at .70f. per meter; no advance; discount, 20 per cent.

16,947-8.—Wool dress goods, from Freres Koechlin, Mulhouse, Dec. 16 and 29, 1897. Laine, 77 c-m, series I, entered at .75f., advanced to .80f. per meter. Ditto, series I—bis, entered at .80f. per meter; no advance. Ditto, series II., entered at .85f. per meter; no advance. Striped laine, 77 c-m, entered at .82f., advanced to .85f. per meter. Discount, 5 per cent.; add cases, deduct inland freight to Havre.

17,142.—Silk trimmings, manufactures of metal and thread, jewelry, &c., from Vanden, Abeele Freres & Co., Paris, Jan. 6, 1898. Entered at various prices and discounts, advanced by disallowance of deduction of 5 per cent. commission added to invoice but deducted upon entry.

17,183.—Manufactures of metal, beaded and spangled trimmings, &c., from Elie, Weill & Co., Paris, Jan. 5, 1898. Entered at various prices, advanced by disallowance of deduction of 5 per cent. commission added to invoice but deducted upon entry.

17,147, 17,109.—Nursery stock, from F. Delaunay, Angers, Dec. 8, 1897. Manetti, 1 year first choice, entered at 10f. per 1,000; no advance. Spirea Thumbergia, entered at 2f., advanced to 2.50f. per 100. Coquassiers, 1 year, 5-7, entered at 3.75f. per 1,000; no advance. Poiriers, 1 year, 5-7, entered at 8f. per 1,000; no advance; add cases and packing.

17,148.—Mahaleb cherry, pear stock, &c., from D. Danvesse, Orleans, Dec. 4, 1897. St. Lucie, de 4-10 m., entered at 5f. per 1,000; no advance. Ditto, 3-5 m., entered at 2f., advanced to 2.50f. per 1,000. Myrobolan, 5-10 m., entered at 6.50f., advanced to 7.50f. per 1,000. Rosa Manetti, entered at 10f. per 1,000; no advance. Hydrangea paniculata, entered at 45f., advanced to 60f. per 1,000. Juniperus varies, entered at 8f. per 100; no advance. Similar goods, similar prices. Add cases.

16,834-5, C.—Greenhouse stock, azaleas, &c., from A. Onwerkerk, Boskoop, Oct. 27, November, &c., 1897. Azaleas mollis, entered at 15 florins, advanced to 17.50 florins per 100. Azaleas pontica, entered at 25 florins per 100; no advance. Lilacs, entered at 25 florins per 100; no advance. Azaleas, entered at 13 florins, advanced to 15 florins per 100; no advance. Clematises, entered at 25 florins per 100; no advance. Rhododendrons, entered at 25 florins per 100; no advance. H. P. roses, entered at 5 florins, advanced to 5 and 5.50 florins per 100. Similar goods, similar prices. Packing charges included.

16,800.—Roses from J. Blaauw & Co., Boskoop, Nov. 3, 1897. G. P. roses, entered at .12½ florins each; no advance. H. & P. roses, entered at .15 florin each; no advance.

16,885.—Azaleas, from H. van Tol & Sons, Rotterdam, Dec. 1, 1897. Azaleas pontica in joosten, entered at 25 florins per 100; no advance.

16,850.—Greenhouse stock, from Hulsebosch Brothers, Overveen, Nov. 6, 1897. Spirea japonica, entered at 10 florins, advanced to 20 florins per 100; add packing.

16,824.—Nursery stock, from H. van Tol & Sons, Boskoop, Nov. —, 1897. Rhododendrons in joosten, entered at 30 florins, advanced to 35 florins per 100; add packing.

354 O. P.—Hoes and scythes, from Alfred Field & Co., Birmingham, Nov. 22, 1897. New Orleans W. A. Lyndons Brt. crown Carolina hoes, 0000, entered at 13s. per dozen; no advance. Ditto, 00, entered at 15s. per dozen; no advance. Ditto, 0, entered at 16s. per dozen; no advance. Ditto, 1, entered at 18s. per dozen; no advance. Ditto, 2, entered at 20s. per dozen; no advance. Discounts, 37½ per cent and 2½ per cent. 13-inch Brt. crown Bramble scythes, entered at 27s. per dozen; no advance. 20-inch, ditto, entered at 28s. per dozen; no advance. Discounts, 17½ per cent. and 2½ per cent. Norfolk latches, No. 1, entered at 8s. per dozen; no advance. Ditto, No. 2, entered at 10s. per dozen; no advance. Discounts, 30 per cent. and 5 per cent. Add cases and packing.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Iran Company of New York City, to deal in carpets; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—H. H. Costikyan, M. H. Costikyan, and John C. Wall, New York City.

Duplan Silk Company of New York City; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—E. J. Lipps, South Bethlehem, Penn.; J. B. Cozens and Fritz Elbers, New York City.

Rouss Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture novelties; capital stock, $2,000. Directors—Fanny Levy, Jacob Jacobs, and D. S. Rouss, New York City.

Mutual Glass Company of Ithaca; capital stock, $14,000. Directors—A. F. Winner, E. S. Slack, William Carman, William Frederick, G. B. Hankins, Adam Frederick, Sr., and George Pierce, Ithaca.

German-American Bakers and Confectioners' Publishing Company of New York City; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Alexander G. Aird de Terra, and Terry Smith, New York City; C. F. Hahn, Brooklyn.

Charles E. Reycroft Company of New York City, to deal in silks; capital stock, $175,000. Directors—James H. Anyou, Charles A. O'Connor, Albert Morris, Samuel Lever, and Alpheno Hyatt, Jr., New York City.

Bolivar Mining Company of Bolivar, Allegany County, to mine in the United States and British America; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—F. C. Streeter, C. H. Bradley, S. F. Booth, and R. M. Brown, Bolivar; Riley Allen, Allentown.

Charles Francis Press of New York City, to maintain a printing and lithographing business; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—Charles Francis and C. E. Francis, Brooklyn; S. Percival Lathrop and Spencer Lathrop, New York City.

Friendly Aid of New York City, organized to maintain a charitable society with a permanent building, including baths, a gymnasium, and a kindergarten. Directors—F. Horton Goddard, E. B. Halsted, W. O. Comstock, and Derby Rogers, New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings at Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Albert A. Levi, trustee, to William Rankin five lots on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Rankin has resold the plot to a builder for improvement.

The same firm has also sold for a Mrs. Ferris, to a builder, for improvement, a lot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 525 feet east of the Boulevard.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. E. F. C. Peterson to Dr. S. Lustgarten the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 656 Madison Avenue, 24.5 by 95.

The same brokers have also sold for Lincoln McCormack the four-story dwelling 311 West Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 102.2; also, for H. McGean, the frame dwelling 329 West Eighty-second Street, 25 by 102.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for Gideon Fountain to John Fleming the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 424 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 70 by 100.

Henry Rothschild has purchased from A. Mehrbach, at a reported price of $100,000, the plot at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 100 by 125, giving in part payment the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-first Street, 20 by 102.2.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department for the fourteen-story building to be erected by the Astor estate at the southeast corner of Broadway and Duane Street. The new structure, which will be known as the Vincent Building, will have a limestone exterior, with copings of bluestone, and will cost about $350,000. The Tidewater Building Company, recently incorporated to conduct the building operations of the Astors, will have charge of the work.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, at administrator's sale, to Isaac Josephson, for $19,175, the five-story brownstone-front flat 169 East One Hundred and Second Street, 27 by 100.11; also, in partition, to S. H. Schwartz, for $34,000, the five-story stone-front flat 153 West One Hundred and Third Street, 31.4 by 100.11 by 31.1 by 101.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, at public auction sale, to Mary Tallman and Jennie Goodspeed, for $4,500, the three-story brick dwelling 310 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92, leasehold.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, Jerome Avenue, west side, 1,050 feet northeast of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 50 by 177.5 by 52.8 by 157.8, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Tenth Avenue, west side, block front from Fifty-eighth to Fifty-ninth Street, for a two, five, and six-story brick school, 200.10 by 170; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $382,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 120 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 27 by 86 and 26 by 86; John P. Ellis, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 3 East Seventy-sixth Street, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 20.6 by 69; Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin of 5 East Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Parish & Schroeder of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, southeast corner of First Avenue, for four five-story brick stores and flats, 25 by 68; Arthur Gorsch of 1,444 Third Avenue, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $63,000.

Sixty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story brick office building, with stores, 25 by 100 by 75.5 by 80; J. O. Baker of 117 Second Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 216 and 218 West Fifty-eighth Street, for two three-story brick stables, 25 by 94; William Haigh of 412 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 7 East Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick office building; Florence S. Bache of 13 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; Brite & Bacon of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 689 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; William Rockefeller, premises, owner; Henry S. Theun of 874 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 542 and 544 West Fortieth Street, to a seven-story brick factory; C. A. Jacob of 217 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, owner; B. Finkensieper, architect; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick and frame flat; George Crawford of 252 West Seventy-third Street, owner; W. J. Fryer, architect; cost, $900.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED (offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway)—Edgecombe Road from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to a point in the easterly line of Tenth Avenue, opposite One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. Hearings for objectors for ten days after Feb. 28. Application to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., April 18.

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ESTIMATE.—Southern side of Fifty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, for school purposes, Feb. 10.

Southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, for school purposes, Feb. 10.

Northerly side of Ninety-first Street, between First and Second Avenues, for school purposes, Feb. 10.

Northerly side of Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, between King's Bridge and Corlear Avenues, for school purposes, Feb. 10.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR OPENING STREETS AND AVENUES.—Tudor Place, from Walton Avenue to the Concourse. Area of assessment includes land bounded and described as follows:

On the north by the southerly side of East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, on the south by the northerly side of McClellan Street, on the east by a line drawn parallel to the easterly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and distant 100 feet easterly therefrom, on the west by a line drawn parallel to the westerly side of Walton Avenue and distant 100 feet westerly therefrom, as said streets are shown upon the final maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City and County of New York.

Emmerich Place, from Heath Avenue to King's Bridge Road; area of assessment:

Beginning at a point 100 feet west of the westerly line of Heath Avenue and 100 feet north of the northerly line of King's Bridge Road and running thence southerly on a line parallel to the northeasterly line of King's Bridge Road and distant 100 feet northeasterly therefrom to a point distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly side of Sedgwick Avenue; thence southerly on a line drawn parallel to the southeasterly side of Sedgwick Avenue and distant 100 feet southeasterly therefrom to a line touching the southerly extremity of the public park or place at the intersection of Sedgwick Avenue and Bailey Avenue and drawn at right angles to the middle line of the block between Sedgwick Avenue and Bailey Avenue; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line perpendicular to the middle line of the block between Sedgwick Avenue and Bailey Avenue to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Bailey Avenue; thence northerly on a line drawn parallel to the westerly side of Bailey Avenue and distant 100 feet westerly therefrom to the northerly line of East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street to a point distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly side of Harlem River Terrace; thence northerly on a line drawn parallel to the westerly side of Harlem River Terrace and Heath Avenue, and distant 100 feet westerly therefrom to the point of beginning, as such streets are shown upon the final maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City and County of New York.

Potter Place, from Jerome Avenue to Mosholu Parkway; area of assessment:

On the north by the southerly side of East Two Hundred and Fifth Street (or Ernescliff Place) and Lisbon Place, from Jerome Avenue to Mosholu Parkway; on the south by the northerly side of East Two Hundred and Third Street or Rockfield Street and said northerly side produced from Jerome Avenue to Mosholu Parkway; on the east by Mosholu Parkway, and on the west by the easterly side of Jerome Avenue.

Payments of assessments to be exempt from interest must be made on or before March 21, 1898.

Wendover Avenue, from the New York and Harlem Railroad to Brook Avenue; area of assessment:

On the north by the middle line of the blocks between Wendover Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and said middle line produced from a line drawn parallel to the easterly side of Claremont Park and distant 100 feet westerly from the easterly side thereof, to a line drawn parallel to Fulton Avenue and distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the south by the middle line of the blocks between Wendover Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and said middle line produced from a line drawn parallel to Fulton Avenue and distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly side thereof to the westerly line of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence by the northerly side of East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street to the middle line of the block between Brook Avenue and Webster Avenue, and thence by the middle line of the block between Wendover Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and said middle line produced from the middle line of the block between Brook Avenue and Webster Avenue to a line drawn parallel to the easterly side of Claremont Park and distant 100 feet westerly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line drawn parallel to Fulton Avenue and distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly side thereof, and on the west by a line drawn parallel to the easterly side of Claremont Park and distant 100 feet westerly from the easterly side thereof.

Payments of assessments to be exempt from interest must be made on or before March 14, 1898.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

BOSTON ROAD, e or s e s, 87 ft n e of Teasdale Place, 20.5x65.1x19x78; Julia H. Riley to Randolph Guggenheimer	1
BOULEVARD, w s, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, 45.4x100x48.1x100; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Joseph H. McKennee	87,000
CROTONA AV, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 25x102; Rufus R. Randall to Sarah J. Foster, (correction)	1
ELDRIDGE ST, 81, 25x100; Leopold Schneidler and another to Joseph Berliant	48,500
FULTON ST, n w s, n ½ 188, map of Washingtonville, South Mount Vernon, 25x100; George E. Morgan, referee, to John J. Duffy	1,200
HARRISON ST, s e corner of Washington St, 53x56.6; Edwin M. Harrison and wife to Carrie V. Harrison	1
LENOX AV, s w corner of 137th St, 25x75; Peter Herche and wife to John C. Barth	1
LOT 272, map of 173 lots, Haight estate; Michael O'Connell and another to Edmund B. O'Connell	1
PERRY AV, e s, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 33x100; Adolph Steiner and wife to Herman Mayer	1
PYNE ST, e s, 550 ft n of Bayard St, 75x157, 24th Ward; Oscar P. Willmann, referee, to Everett L. Barnard	4,450
RIVINGTON ST, 115, 24x60.10; Maria Hellenbrand to the Henry Elias Brewing Company	89,000
ROBBINS AV, Lot 824, map of East Morrisania; Michael O'Connell and wife to Edmund B. O'Connell	1
RYER AV, e s, 257.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.4x25x98.1; Winslow E. Buzby to Edward F. Howe	1
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 17, 26x112.10; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Josephine Lederer	1
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 17, 26x112.10; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Julius Dreyfus	1
WARREN ST, 118, 28x90; George L. F. Rohan to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and another	1
WASHINGTON AV, new, w s, 410 ft s of 182d St, old line, 18x110; Winslow E. Buzby to Charles T. Roth and another	1
WASHINGTON AV, new, w s, 410 ft s of 182d St, old line, 18x110; Charles T. Roth to Winslow E. Buzby	1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n and e s, parcel of thirty-four acres, adjoining Bronxwood Park, property of Charles D. Shirmer, all title; Emily A. Hall to Charles E. McDowell, 1-6 part	1
2D ST, 104 and 106 East; 2d St, 112 to 128 East; 129th St, n s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 100x99.11; Hudson St, s e corner of 14th St; 130th St, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 250x99.11; Mary Van Alen to James J. Van Alen and others	1
2D AV, s w corner of 128th St, 99.11x75; Carrie W. Smith to Alexander P. Ketchum, 1-11 part	1
2D ST, 104 and 106 East, 48x100x40.1x irregular; 2d St, 112 to 128 East; 129th St, n s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 100x99.11; Hudson St, s e corner of 14th St, 111.6x50.5x103.3x92.4; 130th St, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 250x99.11; James R. Roosevelt and others, executors, to Mary Van Alen	1
3D AV, e s, 171.2 ft s of 163d St, 33.6x127.5x83.4x123.6; Mary A. Nolan to Michael Nolan	1
3D AV, n w s, 96.6 ft s w of boundary line between Lots 58 and 63, map of Morrisania, 48.6x98.11x48x97.2; Mary A. Nolan to Michael Nolan, ½ part	1
5TH AV, 714, 30x100; William S. Gould to Charles A. Gould	150,000
7TH ST, 209 and 211, 40x97; Jonas Weil and others to Morris Rose	1
7TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 129th St, 25x96; Solomon Cohen and wife to Sarah E. Holland	1
7TH AV, w s, 34.6 ft s of 142d St, 19.10x75; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Rosalie A. Oakley	13,000
8TH AV, 2,307, 26.11x75; Lula P. McGarry and another to Daniel Houlihan	50,000
9TH AV, n w corner of 207th St, 49.11x100; Jacob Hess and wife to John Murray	1
39TH ST, 319 East, 25x98.9; Ludwig Reubold to Frank Brown	Exchange and 1
41ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 32.2x98.9; Henry M. Goldfogle to Josephine Lederer	1
41ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 32.2x98.9; Josephine Lederer to Julius Dreyfus	Exchange and 1
41ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 32.2x98.9; Westchester Town Site Company to Henry M. Goldfogle	31,000
44TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.4; Mary W. Many to William T. Many	1
65TH ST, 302, 18x76.2x18.2x73.5; Catharina Livet to Leo Katz	1
72D ST, s s, 530 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Frederick J. Stone to Margaret L. H. Stone	100
84TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 50.10x102.2; Julia A. Riley to Randolph Guggenheimer	1
85TH ST, 333 West, 20x102.2; Mary Harrison and another to Merritt L. Pike	100
85TH ST, 331 West, 20x102.2; Mary Harrison and another to Merritt L. Pike	100
92D ST, 82, s w corner of Park Av, 21x67.7; Marietta B. Bellows to Frederick T. James	100
98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 72x100.11; Dexter B. Horton to John O. Baker	Nom.
100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Richard C. Voth	1
112TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 70x100.11; William R. Pell to Julia Fleischmann	21,500
115TH ST, 22 East, 25x100.11; Elise Lotze to George Doll and wife	100
115TH ST, 22 East, 25x100.11; Jane A. Park to Elise Lotze	20,000
115TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; George F. Purrington and wife to John Klein	1
128TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Sarah E. Holland to Solomon Cohen	100
132D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John C. Barth and wife to Peter Herche	1
141ST ST, n w corner of Beekman Av, 50.1x91.7x50x95.8; T. Hamilton Burch to Stephen J. Egan	7,000
151ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x84.10; Carl Ernst and wife to Charlton W. Crane	10
151ST ST, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 36.11x92x84.10; James A. Deering and wife to Charlton W. Crane	10
154TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 75x99.11; Edwin W. Taylor to James B. Gillie and others	100
170TH ST, n e s, part of Lot 79, map of Morrisania, 50x169; Mary A. Nolan to Michael Nolan, ½ part	1
182D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Grand Av, 50x100; Andrew J. Connick to Bruno Daumann	1
183D ST, n s, 104.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 75x74.11; Jacob Hess and wife to John Murray	1

Recorded Leases.

BOND ST, 21; Leon Tannenbaum to Jule Stein, 5 years	$7,250
CLINTON PLACE, n s, 108.11 ft w of University Place, 25x93.11; trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Mary A. Craig, 21 years	825
DANZIGER, Max, to Heyman Kalman; 220 to 234 East 70th St, 5 years	10,000
FEIN, Wolf, to Morris Fischman; 220 Madison St, 5 years	2,700
FORSYTH ST, 7, 9, 11; Henry Korn to Julius Frankel and another, 5¼ years	8,275
KINSMAN, F. W., & Co., to Louis Beckwith, trustee; 6th Av, 672, s e corner of 39th St, 10 years 3½ months	5,000, 5,500
MICHLER, Frederick, to Emily Blumenreich; 1,486 2d Av, 5½ years	1,500
NAGLE, Rosanna M., executrix, to Anna O'Connor; 2d Av, 398, 3 years	2,760
REYNOLDS, Sarah B., administrator, to Louis Schmoll and others; Houston St, n s of Lot 7, map of A. Wynkoop, 17 years	850
TREU, Leopold R., to Hugo Grossenbach and another; 141 to 145 Wooster St, 4 8-12 years	2,100 to 2,200
WEBENDORFER, Henry, to Emeola Dandreo and another; 2,207 1st Av, 3 years	1,440
29TH ST, 43 West; Peter De Lacy to George M. Wheeler, 5 years	3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALHEIDT, Conrad, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 880 8th Av, 5 years	$13,000
BARRON, James S., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 22d St, 329, n s, 367.4 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year	10,000
BERLIANT, Joseph and Maria, to Leopold Schmeidler and another; 81 Eldridge St, installments	7,500
BURTON, Anna A., and another to Annie L. Morris; 4th Av, n s, 260 ft w of 2d St, 40x100; 4th Av, n s, 340 ft w of 2d St, 40x100, and property on Miles Square Road, 3 years	5,500
GERDING, Julia L., to Francis D. Thorne, Jr.; n e s of Samuel St, Lot 225, map of the village of East Tremont, 3 months	500
GLASER, Joseph, to Gustavus D. S. Trask and others, trustees, &c.; 40 and 42 Spring St, 5 years	43,000
CRAIG, Mary A., to Matilde R. de Gonzales; n s of Clinton Place, 108.11 ft w of University Place, leasehold, 3 years	3,500
DANINANN, Bruno, to Andrew J. Connick; 182d St, s s, 125 ft e of Grand Av, 5 years	1,300
DOLL, George and Josie E., to Elise Lotze; 22 East 115th St, installments	1,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 17 St. Mark's Place, installments	6,500
FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to William R. Pell; n s of 112th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years	16,500
FOSTER, Sarah J., to Daniel Murray; e s of Crotona Av, 50 ft s of 181st St, 3 years	400
HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY to Maria Hillenbrand; Rivington St, 115 and 128 Essex St, 5 years	25,000
HOULIHAN, Daniel and wife to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,307 8th Av, demand	15,000
HOWE, Edward F., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Ryer Av, e s, 257.2 ft n of Burnside Av, installments	5,280
JIRECK, Anthony, to Martin L. Strauss; n w corner of Madison Av and 75th St, demand	10,000
JOHNSEN, Amund, to James D. Putnam; s s of 11th St, 294.6 ft e of University Place, ½ year	8,241
JOHNSEN, Amund, to James D. Putnam; s s of 84th St, 600 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year	8,241
LESE, Louis, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 105th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100, 1 year	12,000
LONDON, Edward H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 5th Av, 52.2 ft s of 77th St, 1 year	100,000
MARKS, Esther B. and Benjamin, to Louisa Mintura; n s of 138th St, 24 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years	3,000
MARKS, Esther B. and Benjamin, to Duncan E. Mackenzie; n s of 138th St, 24 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years	2,500
MARKS, Esther B., to Charles Meyers; n s of 138th St, 24 ft e of Railroad Av; also interior strip, 100 ft n of 138th St and 116.1 ft w of Mott Haven Canal, 3 years	3,000
MAYER, Herman, to Florence D. Kellogg; e s of Perry Av, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 1 year	600
McCORMACK, Michael, to the German Savings Bank of New York; n e corner of Morningside Av East and 121st St, 1 year	60,000
McCORMACK, Michael, to the German Savings Bank of New York; e s of Morningside Av East, 25 ft n of 121st St, 1 year	40,000
McKENNEE, Joseph C., to Francis M. Jencks; w s of Boulevard, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, (two mortgages,) demand	82,000
MOEBUS, Sophia, to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 154th St, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, installments	500
MURPHY, Mary E., to Horace A. Baker; n s of Pelham Av, 150 ft from e s of Emmett St, 3 years	3,000
PIKE, Merritt L., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n s of 85th St, 285 and 315 West End Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years	82,000
RIDGWAY, Charles W., to Edward Fox, administrator; 12th Av, n e corner of 137th St, 99.11x275, ½ part	750
BOSSERT, Jacob, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c; 5, 7, and 9 East 98th St, (three mortgages,) 5 years	63,000
BOSSERT, Jacob, to Hugo Weil; 5, 7, and 9 East 98th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year	10,000
SERRA, Vincenzo, to Herman Raabe; n s of 114th St, 270 ft w of 5th Av, demand	1,950
STEERS, Lizzie A. and Henry, to Alfred W. Hoyt; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 82d St, 3 years	40,000
TOCH, Henry M. and Maximilian, to Julius Janowitz; e s of Bowery, 50 ft n of Bayard St, 2 years	25,000
TOWNSEND, Edward M. and Sallie E., to Samuel G. F. Townsend; n s of 17th St, 377.10 ft w of 6th Av, ½ part; also n s of 17th St, 465.4 ft w of 6th Av, ½ part; n s of 17th, 477.2 ft w of 6th Av, ½ part, 1 year	10,000
VOTH, Richard C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 100th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	7,000
WOLFE, Peter, to Francisca J. L. Hart; 164 East 109th St, 3 years	12,000
UNITED LOAN AND INVESTMENT Company to the Bank for Savings; n e of Bleecker St, 150 ft e of Broadway, 2½ years	220,000
WALTERS, Louise, to Nancy Johnston and others; n s of 187th St, 179.9 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years	6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADRIANCE, Margaret E., to Margaret A. Goodridge	Nom.
BERGMAN, John, to William Euler	1,250
DE LACY, Peter, to Philipina Arras and others, executors	10,000
FINN, William E., to Mary A. Henshaw, guardian, &c.	12,000
GORDON, Reginald, and another, executors, &c., to Theodora and Louise M. Gordon	7,101
GUNTHER, Nicholas, administrator, &c., to Emma Helborn	2,000
HATHEWAY, Curtis R., trustee, to John Webber and another, trustees	3,000
HILLENBRAND, Maria, to Henry W. Schmidt and another, trustees	25,000
LEGGETT, Thomas H., trustee, to Artemas B. Smith, as sub-trustee, (two mortgages)	Nom.
LIGHT, Benjamin, to Daniel J. Kerin	Nom.
MAHONY, John J., to Octavia Hobart	5,065
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to R. H. Coleman, trustee	17,005
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Jennings S. Cox and others, trustees	9,056
O'CONNOR, Elizabeth, trustee, to Thomas O'Connor	2,000
ROSENHEIM, Rosa, to Emma Helborn	3,000
SCHASTEY, George A. and William E., administrators, &c., to William E. Finn	12,000
SCHLOSS, Moses, executor, &c., to David H. Hildburgh	Nom.
SEWELL, Sarah V. V., administratrix, to Robert Sewell	12,552
SEWELL, Sarah V. V., as executrix, &c., to Julia Van Vorst	12,917
SMITH, Jane M., to Arthur L. Smith	500
THURSTON, David and Mary C., to Katherine Bissell	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution	10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the trustees of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.	15,000
WEST SIDE BANK to Harrison E. Gawtry	16,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CONCORD AND WALES AVS, 141 TO 142d St, the block 228.8x154; Candee & Smith against the Colored Home and Hospital, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors	10,533
DUANE ST, s e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Candee & Smith against Albert Wagner, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors	7,335
FULTON ST, 106 and 108; Loughran & Behrman against Paul J. Sorg, owner; The E. G. Bernard Company of Troy, contractor	176
PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x100; Hudson Plasterboard Company against William Johnston, owner; Thomas Graham, contractor	272
PRINCE ST, n e corner of Sullivan St, 50x95.6; P. and T. Larkin against Mary E. Gregory, owner; Treffenberg & Terry, contractors	1,573
SPRING ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Davis & Brussell against George A. Saward, owner and contractor	453
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 112th St, 118.5x73.11x100.11x136.2; John H. Sturk & Co. against Annie J. Lennon, owner; William F. Lennon, contractor	525
TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 104.6 ft e of Boston Av, 75x100; Jacob Rubinowitz against Max Goldner, owner and contractor	145
5TH AV, 170; Candee & Smith against Henry Corn, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors	7,067
6TH AV, 419; Chonel Stein against J. B. Gross and William Hirsch, owners and contractors	115
9TH ST, 608 East; White, Van Glahn & Co., against Cecelia and Alexander Haft, owners and contractors	25
43D ST, 213 East; C. Hoffman, Jr., against John Johnson, owner; James J. Gannon, contractor	123
47TH ST, 8 West; Thomas J. Dunn against Dr. Smith, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors	402
96TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 125x100; F. C. Lomonte & Brother against Bernhard Schaeffel, owner and contractor; Catherine Schaeffel, owner	1,805
100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 25x52; David Saron against Robert L. De Camp, owner; Charles Giliom, owner and contractor	90
104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100; John W. Rapp against Rosa Wiederman, owner and contractor	180
111TH ST, n s, 121.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 70x100.11; John Bradley and William Brandt against Mary Conway, owner; T. W. Laster, contractor, (two liens)	14
111TH ST, n s, 121.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 75x100; Herrmann & Grace against Mary Conway, owner and contractor	525
116TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; John W. Rapp against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor	203
135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Hudson Plasterboard Company against William Jeffrey, owner; Samuel Guidera & Brother, contractors	618
149TH ST, s w corner of Trinity or Passage Av, 25x100; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Margaret A. McCaffrey, owner and contractor	113
162D ST, n s, 150 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 150x100; Rudolph Salathe against John P. Turner, owner and contractor	220

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 169th St, 30x95; Winifred Condon against John C. Raymond and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, C. D. Cruikshank.

COLLEGE ST, n s, Lot 262, sub-division of Lot 24, map of land of the heirs of William Powell, Fordham, 25x158.6; Pasquale Zoccolo against Meta Salberg and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, G. D. Mabon.

HIGHLAND PLACE, centre line, Plots 68 and 70, and one-half of Plot 69, map of Joseph Rosenthal's villa sites at Riverdale, 24th Ward; Sophie Kallman against David H. De Boer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Gottgetreu.

MADISON ST, 400; Morris Franklin against Maude L. Mason and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

ORCHARD ST, e s, adjoining land of William Burnett and Cornelius Happy, 25x65, 10th Ward; Moritz Schlossheimer against Sophia Fry and others, (partition;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

PENFOLD AV, s s, 137.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 18.9x130; Edward M. Scudder against Emmy S. Liljedahl and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. M. Scudder.

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 209 ft n e of 170th St, 50x150.6x47.8x150.6; Ada A. Ents against Louis P. Smith and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

4TH AV, 367 and 369; Emma Hayes and others against Leonard R. Kerr and others, (partition;) attorneys, Olney & Comstock.

46TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Stephen H. Olin, as guardian, against Simon Arend and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Phelps.

57TH ST, 539 West; Hyman Schnitzer against Theodore Kurrus and others, (action to set aside deeds;) attorneys, Wahle & Stone.

70TH ST, 59 West; Mary E. Cox against Charles Buek, (specific performance;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

91ST ST, n s, 315.1 ft e of 5th Av, 17.1x100.8; Henry Dazian against Pauline E. and George W. White, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x201.10 to 110th St x25; George Clemens and another against Michele Petrotti and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Maas & Goldberg.

117TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; Carrie S. Kennedy against Emma C. Hessemann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Hall.

124TH ST, n s, 222.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; William H. Sage against Francis W. and Hannah L. Carpenter, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Sage.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Feb. 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

83—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Steamship Sandfield.
84—N. Y., N. Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. vs. Sayles.
86—Marsh vs. Kings Co. Elevated Ry. Co.
87—Sheahan vs. Nat. S. S. Co.
89—Keyes vs. United Indurated Fibre Co.
91—Merritt vs. S. S. St. Paul.
92—Same vs. Int. Navigation Co.
95—Canada Sugar Refining Co. vs. Ins. Co. of North America.
97—Conley vs. Marum.
99—Moffett, Hodgkins & Clarke Co. vs. City of Rochester.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co. vs. Breidecker.
2—Brewer vs. Houston Printing Co.
3—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
4—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
5—Donovan vs. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
6—Brewer vs. Louisville Courier Co.
7—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
8—Brewer vs. Post Ptg. and Pub. Co.
9—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
10—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
11—U. S. vs. Freidheim.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
15—Bruce vs. Gould.
16—Fontona vs. Chronicle Tel. Co.
17—Goddard vs. Rhoads.
18—Same vs. same.
19—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
20—Flomerfelt vs. Newwitter.

Cases Noticed.

21—Schofield vs. Anderson.
22—Pulaski vs. Guggenheim.
23—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Great Northern Ry. Co.
24—Demuth vs. Kaufman.
25—Sprague Electric Ry. and Motor Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
26—Crossman vs. Press Pub. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

72—Atlantic Trans. Co. vs. Sherman.
69—McIntosh vs. Van Romondt.
73—Rose Brick Co. vs. tugs Belle and Seth Chapman.
76—Linklater vs. Howell.
50—Whyte vs. Tug Howard Carroll.
79—Kessler vs. Sloop Lark.
80—Gibson vs. Tug R. H. Rathbun.
898—U. S. vs. Derrick Monarch.
84—Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 5.
85—Hudson vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
86—Cambay S. S. Co. vs. Barber.
87—Hawley vs. Tug Mary E. Laughlin.
88—U. S. vs. Derrick Will.
89—McCaffrey vs. Tug M. Vandercook and Ferryboat Plainfield.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: 332, 349, 350, 351.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Kirby vs. Gill.
2—Mott vs. Mott.
3—Anderson vs. Anderson.
4—Belden Club vs. Hilliard.
5—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.
6—Bissell vs. Williams.
7—In re Stimmell.
8—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Murphy.
9—Same vs. Leismann.
10—Same vs. Greve.
11—Same vs. Buhrmeister.
12—Same vs. Lynch.
13—Same vs. Wolf.
14—Same vs. O'Reilly.
15—Same vs. Condon.
16—Same vs. Morrisey.
17—Kline vs. Casperfeld.
18—People, &c., vs. B. S. Dean Co.
19—In re Merriam Co.
20—In re Beth-El Society, &c.
21—Ellowich vs. Cooper.
22—McElduff vs. McCusker.
23—Stegmann vs. Stegmann.
24—Butler vs. Magee.
25—Harlem Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. McTurck.
26—In re Crotona Av.
27—Union Metallic Cartridge Co. vs. Cobb.
28—People, &c., vs. Dressel.
29—McGown vs. Frohman.
30—People, &c., vs. Hannigan.
31—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Hulbert Bros. Co.
32—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Atlantic Lumber Co.
33—People, &c., vs. Weinberg.
34—Gusthal vs. Hart.
35—Morten vs. Browne.
36—Lant vs. McDonald.
37—O'Shea vs. Hauer.
38—Bailey vs. Ayres.
39—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Weaver Cycle Material Co.
40—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
41—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
42—Bradford vs. Downs.
43—People, &c., vs. Todd.
44—Petrie vs. Third Av. R. R.
45—Docaigne vs. Docaigne.
46—Norcia vs. Jones.
47—Denkauff vs. Renkauff.
48—Lawrence vs. Kline.
49—In re S. M. Bixby & Co.
50—Madole vs. Madole.
51—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Bank of State of New York.
52—Central Nat. Bank of Philadelphia vs. Kelley Mining Co.
53—Koerner vs. Petz.
54—Wilson vs. Liberty Cycle Co.
55—Seligman vs. Ratti.
56—Calmwaert vs. Delafon.
57—Lewis vs. Lewis.
58—Greenberg vs. Brady.
59—Phelps vs. Phelps.
60—Cointer vs. Fairchild.
61—In re Wales Av.
62—In re Brook Av.
63—In re St. Mary's St.
64—Ehrlich vs. Edison Electric Ill. Co.
65—In re Henry.
66—In re Marcus & Co.
67—In re Russell.
68—Kovaco vs. Blumenfield.
69—Raphael vs. Menke.
70—Cummings vs. Tamsen.
71—In re Springsted.
72—In re Trinity Av. School.
73—Lynch vs. Henderson.
74—In re Tappen.
75—In re Palley.
76—Hraba vs. Hermann.
77—Felbel vs. Hahn.
78—In re International Society of Hotel Employes.
79—Nason Mfg. Co. vs. Rothschild.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar. Called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Margaret J. Bard.
2—Jeremiah Cranitch.
3—Patrick J. Hickey.
4—Antonio Aiello.
5—Joseph Richardson.
6—William H. Scott.
7—Bridget Dunn.
8—Isaac Gross.
9—Marie Hahn.
10—Henry S. Ives.
11—Carrie Ridley.
12—John Moore.
13—William C. Macdonald.
14—Joseph Richardson.
15—Thomas F. Harrison.
16—Patrick J. Hickey.
17—Sophie Rosenberg.
18—Charles S. Birnbaum.
19—William Endicott.
20—Lafayette C. Keever.
21—Matthew A. Moackler.
22—James McConnon.
23—John Kurtz.
24—Cunigunda Backer.
25—Same.
26—Gustav J. Yurgens.
27—Christian Glimm.
28—Robert Prior.
29—William Franklin.
30—John Henry Wolters.
31—Patrick Kane.
32—Henry H. Browne.
33—Same.
34—Same.
35—Same.
36—Same.
37—Same.
38—Same.
39—Same.
40—Same.
41—Henry Deiker.
42—Jacob Bibo.
43—Isaac Buchanan.
44—John Ritter.
45—Henry S. Ives.
46—Frank Mayo.
47—John Ritter.
48—James Colgan.
49—Jeremiah J. Hengan.
50—Christopher Dixon.
51—Sarah M. Horn.
52—Harriet Palmer.
53—Francis B. Spinola.

Wills for Probate.—At 10 A. M.
Fredline Eppel.
At 10:30 A. M.
Kate M. Colligan.
Albert P. Frost.
Daniel Owen.
Amalia Rothschild.
Robert Brakle.
Savima McDonald.
At 2 P. M.
Peter J. M. Van Courtland.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1350—Mary L. Everdell.
1349—Albert Guerin.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Hennessy for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Pleadings.

1—William Butler.
2—Anthony O'Dessa.
3—George Fagan.
4—John J. Cunningham.
5—Alfred Cooper.
6—Henrietta Murray.
7—Thomas Byrnes.
8—Mark Schlesinger.
9—Cosino Bianco.
Cosino Bianco.
10—John Sheridan.
11—George Shrady.
12—Daisy Taesler.
John Worthington.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Blaustern vs. Linscott—Robert Mazet. Love, Jr., vs. Love—John Ford. O'Reilly vs. Dale—Benjamin L. Fairchild. Pike vs. Grieve—Alexander T. Mason.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Parsons vs. Wallach—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Cecelia Feder vs. Annie F. Vreeland—William H. Taubert.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Morris Franklin vs. Maude L. Mason—William Miles.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County, Special Term—Garretson, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

33—Becker vs. Hower.
37—Orr vs. Widmeyer.
38—Lewis vs. Emmett.
43—Damron vs. Campion & McCree.

On call of the calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off the term. Inquests or dismissals may be taken thereon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

T. R. BERRY.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment against Thomas R. Berry, harness manufacturer at 144 West Sixty-fifth Street, for $432 in favor of B. Frank & Sons on a note, which was obtained on the ground that he keeps concealed to avoid service of summons. Collectors had called at the store many times to collect the bill, but could not find him in. The Sheriff put a keeper in the place, and it is expected that the claim will be settled.

FISHER BROTHERS.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver of rents of four five-story double apartment houses at 461 to 467 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street in a suit brought against Charles Fisher and others by John J. Farrell, as receiver of Fisher Brothers, to foreclose a third mortgage of $18,000 on the property, after prior mortgages of $78,000. Charles Fisher built the houses two years ago, and conveyed them to Robert L. Wensley, trustee, on June 15, 1897. The rentals are about $7,000 a year.

COOKE MACHINERY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Sutnes received an execution yesterday against the Cooke Machinery Company, dealer in machinery at 163 Washington Street, for $1,524 in favor of Robert Sherwood on a note, and made a levy on the place. The company was incorporated on March 15, 1897, with an authorized capital stock of $15,000. Later in the day the company made an assignment to H. Elmer Geary, the deed being signed by Robert H. Richards, Secretary. Herbert F. Andrews, the attorney, said that the assignment was due to general business depression, and was precipitated by the judgment in favor of Mr. Sherwood. He could not state the amount of the liabilities, but they are not large.

MORRIS & MCKAY.—Joseph C. Morris and John McKay, composing the firm of Morris & McKay, dealers in carpets and furniture at 80 and 82 White Street, made an assignment yesterday to Malcolm C. Warner, giving a preference to the E. S. Higgins Carpet Company, the amount not being mentioned. Mr. Morris, who was formerly an employe of the E. S. Higgins Carpet Company, started in business in February, 1889, as Case, Morris & Co. Mr. Case died in August, 1891, and his interest was purchased by Mr. McKay, and the style was changed to Morris & McKay. For some years they did an active business, and were reputed to have an investment of $40,000, but of late the volume of business, it is said, has not been as large as formerly, and their statements to the trade showed that they were making no headway.

AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY.—The American Gas Control Company, manufacturer of gas regulators, mantles, and incandescent lamps at 853 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Albert H. Gleason of Hastings & Gleason. Frederick C. Cannon is President and Olcott Payne Secretary and Treasurer. The company was incorporated under New York State laws in December, 1895, with a capital stock of $25,000, and bought out the American Gas Control Company of West Virginia, the People's Gas Savings Association of Virginia and the Consolidated Inspection Company. Up to August last the business of the company was mainly renting patented gas machines to consumers in this city, and it claimed to have 3,000 of them in use. Since then the company had started the sale of incandescent lamps and mantles. Mr. Gleason, the assignee, said that the company had lost money by experimenting, and just as it got things in shape competing companies reduced prices so that there was no money in the business. The company had also lost several thousand dollars on a branch in Chicago. The liabilities are $10,000 and nominal assets about the same.

Out of Town.

M. E. MOORE.—An attachment has been obtained here against Mary E. Moore of Boston by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for $2,918 on a judgment obtained against her in Boston by C. A. Auffmordt & Co. on March 1, 1897.

LEWIS SANDERS & CO.—Lewis Sanders & Co., manufacturers of kegs, barrels, and match blocks at Athol, Mass., have issued a call for a meeting of creditors next Tuesday. It is reported that the assets of the firm are about $37,000 and the liabilities $34,000.

RUNIANS & BUTLER.—A receiver has been placed in charge of the department store of Runians & Butler, London, Ont. This firm is one of the largest in Western Ontario, and has liabilities estimated at fully $100,000. The stock carried is estimated at about the same figure.

CHAPIN-HALL LUMBER COMPANY.—Drake & Co. of Newark yesterday filed a bill asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Chapin-Hall Lumber Company, which has been in financial difficulties for some time. Drake & Co. have a claim for $1,203.26. The application is returnable to-day.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor.

ADLER, Ernest—D. E. Austen, receiver	$23
AUL, Isaac, and Aaron Klugman—F. G. Wright, assignee	1,658
PATRICK, T. A., and William H. Moore—The City Trust, Safe Deposit and Security Company of Philadelphia	86
BROWN, Peter W.—W. H. Crell	212
BURROUGHS, William F.—Joseph B. McLoughlin	493
BISSINGER, John W., and Ford C. Phelps—J. Egan	297
BLIGH, Roger W.—M. Guldner	242
CHAPIN, Josiah L.—India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company	811
CROPSEY, Andrew G.—J. L. R. Wood, trustee	124
CRUISE, Gerald, by guardian—Consolidated Gas Company	88
DARRAH, Stella P.—H. H. Thayer	454
DOWNS, Sarah L.—G. R. Munroe	270
DONNELLY, Patrick J.—R. H. Burney	33
DA COSTA, Melancton S. and Frederic M.—L. Post	2,597
ERON, Joseph E., and Selma Berman—H. F. Koerner and another	169
FULLMAN, Mrs. Amanda—R. Lindheim	75
GILHOOLEY, Mary—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
GILES, Leonard W.—B. Colgate and others	197
GREEN, John I.—M. L. Hiller & Sons	9
GUSSOW, Paul W.—J. M. Linck	294
GREEN, Herman—H. Hertz	735
GRUPE, William, Jr.—Henry Spies	1,209
HIRSCH, Edward—D. E. Austen, receiver	35
HAZELTON, William—C. Otten	353
HURLEY, James—S. Kahn	65
HART, Catherine E.—E. Ristics	37
HENDERSON, Elizabeth—H. Hoefer and others	264
HARTOG, John and James—Thomas Martin	124
HOES, William M., as public administrator—P. McCloskey	689
INDELLI, Clemente—Mutual Aid Society of Muro Lucano of New York	390
JACOB, Belle M., and Mary, James, and Margaret G. Gregory—Kate I. Underhill	409
KLESIUS, Matthias—U. T. Hungerford	38
KELLY, Matthew—G. W. Smith and another	911
KIRGHIS, Adrien, and John J. O'Meara—Schieffelin & Co.	152
KRASMANN, Charles—R. Sturcke	199
KOCH, Paul—D. Meschendorf	164
LAKE, James S. R.—M. H. Moses and another	243
METZGER, Leo—Hattie Hyman and another	286
MOREHOUSE, George K.—E. J. Painter and another	133
MANLEY, Frank G.—L. S. Marx	122
MUXLOW, Herbert H.—E. H. Sentenne and another	173
MIDDLETON, Robert J.—C. Dietrich	86
MULLER, Adrian H.—R. S. Engle	493
O'TOOLE, Patrick—J. H. Hough	221
PELKIN, Henry—I. Goldberg and another	
PAULINE, Fannie—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	113
PARKER, Louis W.—D. E. Austen, receiver	253
REID, Thomas—J. Carney	284
ROBERT, Louis E.—Long Island Loan and Trust Company	160
JAMES GREGORY COMPANY—Fire Association of Philadelphia	79
JAMES GREGORY COMPANY—Firemen's Fund Insurance Company	79
JAMES GREGORY COMPANY—Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company	79
JAMES GREGORY COMPANY—Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company	79
SIMMONS, Jacob—A. Jacobson and another	187
ST. JOHN, Elizabeth B. H.—M. L. Farrell	190
SPITZER, Henry—Equitable General Providing Company	75
SAVAGE, Caroline A.—W. Steinmann	127
THE NATIONAL WROUGHT STEEL Manufacturing Company and William W. Palmer—J. E. Soule	150
TIEDEMANN, William—The H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company	329
THE COOKE MACHINERY COMPANY—Robert Sherwood	1,524
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—J. Saxton, costs	128
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Daniel J. Smith and others, executors	714
TEW, Charles H.—D. E. Austen, receiver	253
TYRRELL, Alfred J.—The Mayor, &c., costs	107
TURNER, Robert D.—Robert Harper	349
THALMAN, Amelia—The German Exchange Bank	173
THOLKE, William—R. Hill	189
THORP, Edward Y.—Photo-Engraving Company	230
ULMAN, Stephen A.—L. G. Forgotston	72
UNICORN SILK MANUFACTURING Company—F. Bale and others	1,944
WOLLEN, Benjamin F.—A. J. G. Hodenpyl and another	202
WATERS, William E.—M. Boettinger	265
WINTERBERG, Abraham, and Morris Rosenberg—Julius Lobenstein	614

To Aid an Afflicted Woman.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 to be applied in the support of a paralyzed woman. She is not eligible for any hospital, and is in a hopeless and pitiable condition. Money for this case may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Philadelphia underwriters have appointed E. R. Hunt agent for the home office.

The Dairy Mutual Insurance Company has been ruled out of Michigan by Insurance Commissioner Campbell.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London has decided to apply for admission to membership in the Tariff Association.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., has appointed True P. Pierce metropolitan manager for New York City.

William Renshaw of Brooklyn has been appointed agent for the American of Baltimore and the Merchants and Manufacturers' of Baltimore.

The Utah Insurance Department has admitted the Law Union and Crown and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee to do business in that State.

Insurance Commissioner Vivian of Colorado announces his intention of examining the affairs and condition of the Farmers' Alliance Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Auditor Cornell of Nebraska has threatened to revoke the licenses of the Phoenix of Hartford and the Springfield Fire and Marine for resisting the payment of a fire loss at Alma, that State.

The Commercial Union, the Phoenix of Hartford, and the Royal Exchange have withdrawn from the Territory of New Mexico to avoid compliance with the deposit law, which went into effect on Tuesday.

The South African Mutual Insurance Company, operating solely in Natal, Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and the neighboring gold-mining districts in Cape Colony, wrote $5,000,000 business in the last year.

The Texas Insurance Department has refused the Royal Fraternity of Minneapolis a license to do business in that State, and has notified the National Church Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Lisbon, Iowa, that it must leave.

The Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia has been denied a license for Wisconsin by Insurance Commissioner Fricke of that State. Dr. Fricke recognizes the company simply as a reorganization of the Guarantors' Liability Indemnity Company, against which are pending a number of Wisconsin claims.

The Executive, Rate, and Deviation Committees of the Tariff Association will hold a second joint conference in the course of a day or two to discuss further the general situation in fire insurance circles. There is a noticeable decrease in the anxiety over the strength of the association, because the disturbing rumors of the last few days are distinctly traceable to contract brokers, who would be the sole beneficiaries of an insurance rate war.

The insurance on the property at 26 South Street, which was burned early Wednesday morning, was distributed as follows: On stock of C. D. Durkee & Co., State of Pennsylvania, $2,000; Royal, $2,000; North River, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,000; Northern of England, $2,500; Broadway, $1,000; Caledonian, $2,500. On the building, Aetna of Hartford, $15,000; Eagle, $5,000. On S. W. Lewis, Northern of England, $10,000; Wing High and the New York Stevedoring Company carried no insurance.

H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss of L. H. Keller & Co., dealers in jewelers and watchmakers' materials, 64 Nassau Street, damaged by fire on Tuesday. The insurance was distributed as follows: Firemen's Fund, $1,875; Mechanics of Philadelphia, $1,500; Fire Association, $1,875; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,000; Royal, $2,500; Norwich Union, $1,500; Aetna, $4,000; Greenwich, $2,500; Traders, Lloyds, $2,500; Agricultural, $6,500; Imperial, $5,000; Guardian, Lloyds, $2,500; North River, $2,500; Aetna, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; National, $2,000; Orient, $2,500; Spring Garden, $2,500; North America, $2,000; Manufacturers and Merchants, $1,500; German of Pittsburg, $1,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Manchester, $2,500.

Insurance on property at 64 and 66 Nassau Street, burned on Tuesday, which has not been previously reported, was distributed as follows: On P. E. Wackett, 64 Nassau, Agricultural, $2,500; American of Pennsylvania, $4,000. On building, 64 Nassau, Royal, $5,000; Commercial Union, $4,000; Niagara, $2,000; North British and Mercantile, $2,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $4,000; Scottish Union and National, $4,000. On rents, 64 Nassau, Niagara, $7,000. On building, 66 Nassau, North British and Mercantile, $6,000; Scottish Union and National, $2,000; Commercial Union, $6,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $4,000; Niagara, $2,000. On rents, 66 Nassau, Niagara, $6,000. On E. T. Brainard, 66 Nassau, Westchester, $1,006.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.02⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	.05 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	8.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.15
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	10.90

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91@92½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 82@90c; No. 2 red, 98c; No. 2 corn, 27½c; No. 2 yellow, 27½c; No. 2 oats, 24¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 25@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 46¾c; barley, free on board, 28@37c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.24½@$1.29; prime timothy seed, $2.82½; mess pork, per barrel, $10.10@$10.15; lard, per 100 lb, $4.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.20@$5.30; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

After a little spurt in cotton futures, which was confined to the first hour's trading, the market became one of the dullest and most featureless of recent weeks. There was a general want of speculative interest. The entire transactions were limited to the exceptionally small total of 51,500 bales. The afternoon market rallied just before the close. The first call developed a steady feeling at an advance of 2@3 points. This was about the best level of the session, and resulted from indications of activity in spot cotton at Liverpool, with advices from the South pointing to a continued heavy export movement and to general and decided firmness in the Southern spot cotton markets, which were said to be supported by continued interest on the part of European shippers.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	5.71@5.72
March	5.74	5.76	5.74	5.74@5.75
April	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.77@5.79
May	5.81	5.83	5.81	5.81@5.82
June	5.85	5.86	5.85	5.84@5.86
July	5.88	5.89	5.87	5.88@5.89
August	5.91	5.93	5.90	5.91@5.92
September	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.91@5.92
October	5.92	5.93	5.92	5.92@5.93
November	5.94	5.94	5.93	5.94@5.96

Spot Cotton in Southern Markets—New Orleans, 5¼c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5⅜c; Norfolk, 5½c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5 9-16@5⅝c; St. Louis, 5⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Middling uplands, 3 3-16d; February, 309½b; February-March, 309½b; March-April, 310b; April-May, 310½b; May-June, 311½s; June-July, 312b; July-August, 313s; August-September, 313½b; September-October, 314b; October-November, 314½b; November-December, 315b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	..	..	..	100¾
May	96⅛	96⅛	95⅝	95⅝
July	89⅛	89⅛	88⅜	88½
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	34¾
May	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅞
July	..	..	..	34⅝
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	28⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	..	..	..	98
May	95⅛	95¼	94⅛	94⅝
July	85	85	83⅞	84¼
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	27
May	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29
July	29⅞	30⅜	29¾	30⅛
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	23¼
May	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
July	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The drift of both sentiment and prices continued in a bearish direction, influenced by adverse news developments at home and abroad. Narrow speculative actions kept prices within comparatively small limits in contrast with recent fluctuations, the net loss of ¾@⅞c representing about the day's changes. At the decline English houses were credited with picking up considerable wheat, but neither this nor the moderate clique support later in the day afforded more than a temporary relief from the depression incident to weakness abroad, and Spring wheat receipts of 403 cars, with prospects of a further increase in place of the decrease heretofore anticipated. The only important rally of the day occurred at noon, following seaboard clearances of 543,000 bushels wheat and flour.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—No. 1 Northern, 96@97c; No. 2 Spring, 90@92c; May, 93½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—February, 94c; May, 92⅝c; July, 91½c; No. 1 hard, 95½c; No. 1 Northern, 94⅝c.

DULUTH, Feb. 3.—No. 1 Northern cash, 93c; May, 93c; July, 91⅝c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 29@29¼c; No. 3, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29⅝c; track, mixed, 29@30½c; track, white, 31@33½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 57c; No. 1 Western, 57¾c, free on board, afloat New York. BARLEY—38@38¼c. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6. Timothy, $3@$3.75.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Barley—No. 3, 28@40c. Rye—46¾c; May, 48@48¼c. Timothy—Cash and February, $2.82½; March, $2.87½. Flax—$1.24½; Northwest, $1.29; May, $1.28¼.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.35; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.65; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 67@68c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@77½c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 37c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—Flour lower; first patents, $4.60@$4.70; second patents, $4.45@$4.55; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10@$10.25; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$12. Beef—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5⅛c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅜c; 140 lb, 5½c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5⅝c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 5⅝c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5⅜c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, 16 lb, 6⅞c. Tallow, 3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. Lard, $5.15; city lard, $4.80@$4.85; refined, South America, $5.75; Continent, $5.35; Brazil, kegs, $6.90; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 4¼c. Stearine—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard, stearine, 5⅜c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Close: Pork—February, $10.10; May, $10.20; July, $10.27½. Lard—February, $4.87½; May, $4.92½@$4.95; July, $5.02½. Ribs—February, $5; May, $5.05; July, $5.12½@$5.15.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 31s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

Only 2,250 bags of coffee were sold on the call, and this constituted the entire forenoon business except for the sales of two lots which brought the sales to noon up to 2,750 bags. The entire transactions for the day reached only 11,500 bags. The market opened steady at an advance of 5 points, and for the rest of the session showed unimportant variations, closing steady at a net gain of 5@10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	...	...	...	5.60@5.70
March	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
April	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
May	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
June	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
July	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.95
August	...	...	...	5.95@6.05
September	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.10
October	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
November	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15
December	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15@6.20
January	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.20@6.25

FOREIGN MARKETS—Hamburg, ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre, ¼f higher; total sales, 20,000 bags; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.25; May, 37.25; June, 37.50; July, 37.50; August, 37.75; September, 38; October, 38; November, 38.25; December, 38.50.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 3 5-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½@19c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@15½c; prime Summer yellow, 21½c; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 45@46c; American, boiled, 47@48c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 42@43c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange gives the following résumé of the market: The market this week has been materially retarded owing to severe weather conditions. The heavy storms in the East have shut out communication for the past two days with the Boston market, and local dealers have, on this account, been hampered in their trading. What little business has come forward would indicate that sales have been exceedingly light; the price situation is unchanged, with the general tone of the market fully as firm as heretofore. Fleece wools, which have sold in limited quantities, still retain their former strength, and Ohio XX and above continue to be quoted from 30 to 31c. In the absence of any demand for Territories, the market has been devoid of new feature; but prices are steady on the basis of previous quotations. Pulled wools are firm in price, but sales have been for limited quantities only, chiefly in the better grades of supers. In foreign wools the tone of the market continues strong. The close of the London wool sales yesterday shows the same strong tone prevailing that has ruled since the opening. Holders of foreign wools are all firm in their ideas of values, and prices are fully as high, if not higher, than a week ago. Carpet wools are strong. A loss of a large cargo of China wools en route from foreign ports has considerably strengthened the price of available supplies in the seaboard markets.

Current quotations of pulled wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows, pulled wools, (scoured basis): Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@48c; B supers, 41@43c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53c; California second, 51c; Western extra, 47@49c; Western super, 41@44c; Western low, 32@35c.

METALS.

IRON—6.45@6.60c. SPELTER—3.90@4c. TIN—13.85@13.90c. LEAD—3.57½@3.62½c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, bbls, $3.20; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars, 34c; machines, 34¼@34½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.10; N, $2.25; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.80.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—Turpentine, 32⅛c. Resin—A, B, C, D, and E, $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.60; I, $1.70; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N $1.85@$1.90; W. G., $2; W. W., $2.25@$2.30.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $7@$8.50. City-dressed veals, 11@12½c; country dressed, 7½@11½c; dressed grassers, 6@7½c; little calves, 6@7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.85; lambs, $6@$6.27½. Dressed mutton, 7@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@9½c.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.40; country dressed, 4½@6⅛c per lb.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT

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REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

$25.00 TO $36.00

Charming, newly furnished Apartments of seven rooms; tastefully decorated; hardwood finish; $36; also unfurnished Flat of seven rooms; $25.
Office, 54 West 98th st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Montauk Building.

New fire-proof building, occupying block on William St. from Liberty St. to Maiden Lane.
A suite of 9 offices, including two corners, also several large and small offices to let. Immediate possession. Apply to
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

THE PIGEONS AND POULTRY

Interest in the Feathered Colony at the Garden Shown by Increased Attendance.

SOME AWARDS IN PET STOCK

Siegfried, the $500 Cat, Takes Honors Easily—Valuable Mice on Show—Homing Pigeons from the Navy Yard Are Favorites.

Undiminished in vigor by two days of continuous vocal exertion, the feathered community at Madison Square Garden yesterday, the third day of the ninth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, from hours before sunrise to long after twilight maintained a varied symphony of crowings, cluckles, cackles, squawks, gobbles, whistles, and all else that the throat of domestic bird is capable of. The wayward course of an escaped guinea hen and the discovery that the big crested turkey near the middle of the arena, for two days silent, could outgobble the crowing of any two roosters in the show were about the only incidents to disturb the peace of the colony.

Wee chicks probably never saw so many human beings about them as do several hundred odd specimens that are daily added to the feathered population in the incubators in the annex. About 1,000 were hatched yesterday. The air of sang froid with which the new arrivals set about the business of eating and scratching is a source of lasting entertainment to a great many.

At several of the incubators chickens are for sale at a quarter apiece. When sold they are packed in a box with openings for air, much the same as a fry in a box.

Judging the pet stock—prairie dogs, guinea pigs, cats, mice, rats, and rabbits, scattered in as a spice to the general dish of fowl—perplexed the officials yesterday morning. Siegfried, the big Siamese cat owned by Mrs. M. Horn of this city, and valued by her at $500, received the blue ribbon. Siegfried is 14½ inches high and weighs twenty pounds. Mother Honey, the benevolent tabby which once raised a family of puppies, easily took first prize for cat and kittens, as no other cat family was on hand to dispute. Another prize winner was Fleurie, an Angora, of broken color, tortoise shell, and aged only three months. Mrs. Charles Weed, the owner, values her at $200.

The prize-winning mice were objects of special attention from the lady visitors, after they had assured themselves that the exhibits could not get loose. Anton Rottmueller, who had tiny specimens entered in every class, took most of the prizes. Many of his little charges are valued at $10 each. The Belgian hares did not lack attention, due to their ludicrous abundance of skin, which stuck out beneath their noses like the double chin of a fat dowager.

Although less conspicuous in shape or plumage than many of the exhibits, the carrier pigeons were subjected to a great deal of inspection. Notably so with the homer pigeons from the Navy Yard. "U. S. N., 221," which took first prize, owned by Howard Carter, was a splendid looking bird, dignified in appearance, and strong in lines. It was imported from Gits of Belgium, and has a record of 1,000 kilometers, and of 1,438 yards a minute. "Marion," another from Mr. Carter's loft, a powerful blue bird, is said to be the finest seagoing homer in the United States. A total of 1,341 miles from ships at sea during fleet manoeuvres is credited to this bird.

Several of the clubs connected with the association held meetings at the Garden yesterday. That of the National Pet Stock Association was particularly interesting from the fact that it was decided to hold an exclusive pet stock show in this city in the near future.

A LAWYER'S PLIGHT IN COURT.

Peculiar Features of the Trial of Maggie Howard, Charged with Grand Larceny.

There were some peculiar features in the trial of Maggie Howard, charged with grand larceny in the third degree, before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday. Capt. Hugh Coleman, counsel for the defendant, moved that all the witnesses be excluded from the court room, and the Recorder asked them to step into the hall.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy, after all the people's witnesses had testified, announced that the prosecution would rest. Capt. Coleman had left the room a moment before to speak with some of the witnesses for the defense in the hall, and Mr. Hennessy took occasion to tell the Recorder that it was an unusual proceeding for counsel to go into the hall to talk with witnesses when a case was on trial. The Recorder asked if there were any more witnesses to testify for the defense, but there was no answer, as Capt. Coleman had not returned. The Recorder then told Mr. Hennessy that he might begin his address to the jury. Mr. Hennessy replied that he would submit the case on the Recorder's charge. The Recorder then began his charge to the jury.

As is the custom, the doors of the court room were closed when the Recorder began his charge, and the officers on guard would admit no one. The Recorder had been talking only a few minutes when Capt. Coleman discovered the turn affairs had taken in the court room, and made frantic efforts to get inside. The officers would not let him in, however, and the best he could do was to climb upon a chair and gaze appealingly toward the Recorder through the transom. When the Recorder had finished his charge, the Captain rushed in and cried he hadn't finished his case yet.

"Have you any request to make to be included in my charge to the jury?" asked the Recorder.

"Why, your Honor," began the Captain, "I was in the hall, and haven't even had a chance to"—

"That will do," said the Recorder. "The jury will please retire."

As the jury was going out, the Recorder called them back and said he would give Capt. Coleman an opportunity to introduce any witnesses he might have. The Captain then called to the stand a man who testified that he was the common-law husband of the defendant, and who admitted that he was an ex-convict.

As soon as the witness had made this admission the defendant stood up and announced that she would like to plead guilty to petit larceny. The Recorder said that he would accept the plea, and remanded her to the Tombs for sentence next Monday.

But Capt. Coleman still went on addressing the Court. He argued that sentence should be passed immediately. The Recorder cut him short by telling him his client was in the Tombs.

Dominion Parliament Opened.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—The opening of Parliament took place to-day. To-day's proceedings were purely formal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, received notice of the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the purchase of the Drummond County Railway by the Dominion Government. Last session the Senate threw out this bill after charging that there was a corrupt deal in connection with the purchase.

George Taylor gave notice in the House that he would introduce an alien labor bill. He thinks the present bill is unsatisfactory, since it has not been put into operation by the Minister of Justice.

Insurance Company in Trouble.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The Insurance Commissioner to-day notified the local agents of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company, Limited, an English company, that the company must show cause why it should be permitted to transact further business in this State, the Commissioner alleging that it had been violating the law. Until the company can show such cause it must cease doing business in this commonwealth. The company, which has what is called an omnibus charter granted under English laws, has experienced considerable difficulty in one or two States of the Union.

Coytesville Indictments Quashed.

HACKENSACK, Feb. 3.—The indictments recently found against Trustee M. J. Danziger of the Coytesville Congregational Church and his wife on charges alleging that they disturbed the services on the occasion when an attempt was made to prevent the minister, the Rev. Mr. Braun, from reaching the pulpit, were to-day nolle prossed. The indictment found against Deacon Morrison on the same grounds was dismissed because it was not in proper form.

A THIEF AND A MARKED DIME.

Broke into a Saloon and Must Now Suffer Imprisonment.

John Rainey was convicted in the Hudson County General Sessions Court, at Jersey City, yesterday of breaking into the saloon of Philip Murray, at 1,327 Willow Avenue, Hoboken. The evidence against him was a dime. It was marked with a cross on one side. Murray took it one night, but could not pay it out again because it was defaced.

When the saloon was looked up on the night of Jan. 19 the coin was in the money drawer. The robbery occurred that night. Rainey was arrested the next day. The marked coin was found in his pocket.

He was remanded for sentence.

Farmer at Elba Asphyxiated.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 3.—Frank Willis of Elba, Genesee County, a farmer, thirty-eight years of age, was found dead in bed at his home this morning. The stovepipe came apart in the night, permitting the coal gas to escape. Willis's death was due to asphyxiation. His wife lies at the point of death from the same cause.

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES. SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.

Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.

(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL

WM. E. DAVIES, Proprietor.

HARVEY S. DENISON, Superintendent.

NOW OPEN.

GOOD ROADS—GOLF LINKS—QUAIL SHOOTING.

New York Office: F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Ave.

Lakewood, New Jersey.

LAUREL HOUSE.

Open from October 1st to June 1st.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

Circulars of FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL

ON THE BEACH.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS

in course of preparation.

The purest water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Opens Feb. 5.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL RICHMOND.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York Feb. 18.

Programmes, time tables, etc., free from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING.

1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

TEACHERS.

COLLEGE PREPARATION, FRENCH, CLASSICS; mathematics; my scholars successful. A. ARMAGNAC, Ph. D., 598 West End Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

33D ST, 20 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; board; the best references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room for bachelor; reference required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat American girl as chambermaid or general houseworker in small family; willing and obliging; best references. A. L., Box 117, 1,242 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—As companion or amanuensis, (stenographer and typewriter,) or to teach the English branches, literature, and elocution; highest references. Experience, Box 110, Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Swede as first-class cook in private family; wages, $35. M., 358 East 72d St., Room 18.

Governesses.

A YOUNG WOMAN, REFINED AND WELL educated, wishes position by week, day, or hour with young children to help them prepare lessons in English, French, and music, walk with them, read to them, and take charge of them as may be desired; references in New York City. Address E. A., 66 Maiden Lane, Room 82.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; entire charge children; good teacher; best references. Mlle., 149 West 36th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper in a widower's family only; best references. Refinement, Box 324, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class German lady's maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; city reference. E. T., 554 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced and careful laundress in private family; with best city and country references. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or waitress and chambermaid in a small private family. Care of J. M. C., 410 West 57th St., top floor.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. 520 West 51st St., second bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—[illegible] in private family for seven years in this country; only two places; best references; would like to go to Washington. O. L., [illegible] West [illegible] St.

BUTLER.—By young man (colored) as private family; best city references. Butler, Times Agency, 1,334 3d Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—With the best recommendations, wishes charge of kitchen. Leon, 163 8th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man as waiter or useful man in a private family; best of references. Michaelson, 406 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS.—Wanted a number of energetic and intelligent female agents for quickly selling article; liberal commission and bonus. Address G. N. Y., Box 192 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Wanted a number of neat, sober, energetic agents for quickly selling article; liberal commission and bonus. Address G. N. Y., Box 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. sept10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

EVANS, MARGARET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to May Jones Mainwaring, Hattie McLaughlin, Hannah Mainwaring, Emma Walford, Benjamin Bailey, Sarah Ann Woodvine, Eliza Garbett, Thomas Price, Maggie Montrior, William Price, Richard Felton, John Felton, Ellen Payne, Mrs. "Mary" Butler, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, he Christian name being unknown,) the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET E. EVANS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. Poor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 15th day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Margaret E. Evans, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PURRINGTON & SHANNON, Attorneys for Executor, 59 Wall Street, New York City. ja1-1aw6wF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HAGEL, MINNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNA HAGEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph Parker, Jr., their attorney, No. 97-103 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of August, 1897. OTTO W. HAGEL, OTTO W. UHLIG, CHARLES J. UHLIG, Executors. JOSEPH PARKER, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 97-103 Cedar Street, New York City. au6-1aw6mF

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s3-1aw6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

ROBERT, CHRISTOPHER R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JULIA ROBERT, Frederick Robert, Howell W. Robert, Christopher R. Corning, Hanson K. Corning, Sarah C. Galopin, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, JULIA ROBERT of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christopher R. Robert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent. ja21-1aw6wF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

STATEN ISLAND CLAY COMPANY.

All persons are cautioned against accepting any contract, agreement, note, check, or evidence of indebtedness issued by the above company unless the same is signed by the President, CHARLES D. THOMPSON, Esq., of Jersey City. I am the owner of every share of stock excepten, and of six-sevenths of the bond issue of $350,000.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

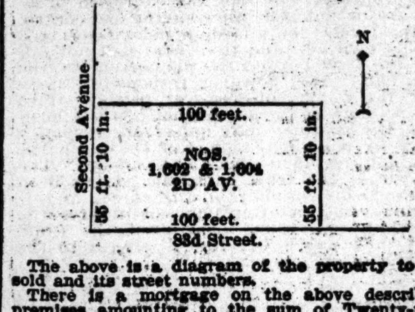
SECOND AVENUE AND EIGHTY-THIRD Street.—New York Supreme Court.—JACOB GUNDLICH, plaintiff, against ELISE GOETZ, (formerly Elise Haenlein,) and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, dated the 5th day of January, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 8th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, to wit:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, with the easterly side of Second Avenue and running thence easterly, and along the northerly line or side of Eighty-third Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly line of a strip of land heretofore conveyed by Frans Haenlein and wife to David Weinberg, by deed dated March 4th, 1887; thence westerly along said southerly line of land and parallel with Eighty-third Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Second Avenue; and thence southerly and along the easterly line of Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1898.

A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 3 Chambers Street, New York City.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and its street numbers.

There is a mortgage on the above described premises amounting to the sum of Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1898, at 4½ per cent. per annum, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., with interest, amount to the sum of $966.16. The above premises are also sold subject to the lettings of said premises, respectfully.

f2-2aw3wW&F&f24

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against DELIA JACOBS and others, defendants.

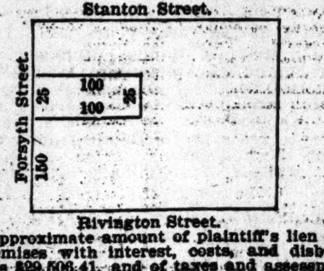
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Forsyth Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, in the City of New York, and known as Number six hundred and forty-six (646) on Banker's Map of Delancey's West Farm, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and now commonly known as Number one hundred and seventy-six (176) Forsyth Street, aforesaid, and being bounded westerly in front by Forsyth Street, northerly by the lot, Number six hundred and forty-seven (647) on said map, easterly by lot Number six hundred and fifty-nine (659) on said map, and southerly by lot Number six hundred and forty-five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1898.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the street number is 176 Forsyth Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $29,506.41, and of taxes and assessments to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,026.96 with interest.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

EDGECOMBE AVENUE AND WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ANNA E. LYON and others, defendants.

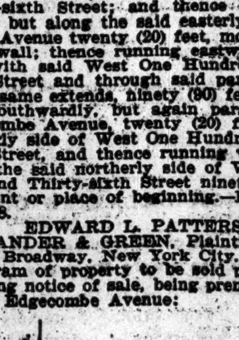
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by James Bleecker and Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 23d day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue with the northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence running northwardly but along the said easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue twenty (20) feet, more or less, to a party wall; thence running eastwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and through said party wall so far as the same extends, ninety (90) feet; thence running southwardly, but again parallel with said Edgecombe Avenue, twenty (20) feet to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westwardly but along the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street ninety (90) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Diagram of property to be sold pursuant to the foregoing notice of sale, being premises known as No. 26 Edgecombe Avenue:



Thirty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars ($31,182) is the approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, and one thousand and seven dollars ($1,007) is the approximate amount of the charge or lien on said property for taxes and assessments, including interest.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

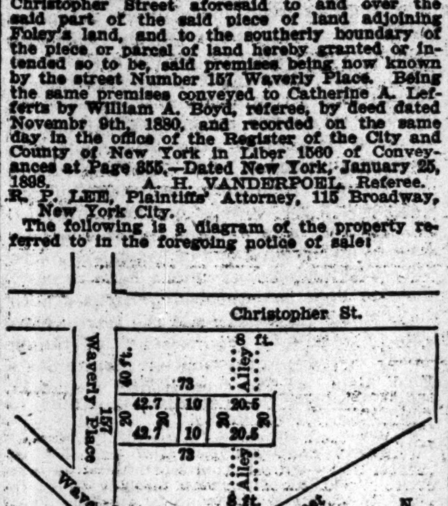
WAVERLY PLACE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court.—SARAH A. LAWRENCE and MARIE E. DEGRAUW against JOHN B. LEFFERTS, Catharine M. Lefferts, The Department of Buildings of the City of New York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 17th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate and Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, by Thompson and Pryor, auctioneers, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain messuage and lot and parcel of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York fronting on Factory Street, now Waverly Place, and beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of said street, distant forty (40) feet southerly from the present southeasterly corner of Factory and Christopher Streets, running thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet to Factory Street; thence northerly along the line of Factory Street twenty feet to the place of beginning. And also all that certain piece and parcel of land adjoining the last described piece and parcel, and on the easterly side thereof beginning at the southeasterly corner thereof and running thence northerly along the rear line of the said last-described piece and parcel of land twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen (13) feet to land formerly of one Foley; thence southerly along said Foley's land and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet to land of Peter Tebow; thence westerly along said Tebow's line and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen feet to the place of beginning. Subject, however, as to that part of the last-mentioned piece of land lying along and adjoining the said Foley's land and eight feet in breadth the whole length from the northerly to the southerly sides to a perpetual easement and right of way of the owners of the lots of land adjoining the hereby granted premises on the northerly and southerly sides. Together with the free right of ingress and egress and of way to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, in, over, and upon a lane or alley of eight feet in width extending from Christopher Street aforesaid to and over the said part of the said piece of land adjoining Foley's land, and to the southerly boundary of the piece or parcel of land hereby granted or intended so to be, said premises being now known by the street Number 157 Waverly Place. Being the same premises conveyed to Catherine A. Lefferts by William A. Boyd, referee, by deed dated November 9th, 1880, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1560 of Conveyances at Page 355.—Dated New York, January 25, 1898. A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

R. P. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which said premises are to be sold is $9,825, with interest from January 20th, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $142.45, besides interest and costs of action. A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ja26-2aw3wW&F&f.17

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York.

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Kais. W.II., Feb. 5, 10 AM	†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM
*Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM	†Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM	†Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM

Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.

Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 AM

First cab., $60; second class, $40; steerage, $34.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS .... Feb. 9	PARIS .... March 2
ST. PAUL ...... Feb. 16	ST. PAUL ...... March 9
NEW YORK ..... Feb. 23	ST. LOUIS ..... March 16

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

KENSINGTON ..... Feb. 9	BERLIN .... Feb. 23
WESTERNLAND. Feb. 16	NOORDLAND.. March 2

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Feb. 9, Noon	Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon	Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon	Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon	Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Aurania, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.	Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM
Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM	Umbria, March 5, Noon
Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.	Lucania, Mch. 12, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line.

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

The new steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.

For further particulars apply to SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Obdam, Saturday, Feb. 5, 10 A. M.

S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from pier 39, N. R., foot of West Houston St.

MINNEWASKA .... February 5

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu ......Feb. 12

GAELIC, via Honolulu ....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.

CITY OF PEKING ....March 3, 1 P. M.

DORIC, via Honolulu ....March 12, 1 P. M.

CHINA, via Honolulu ....March 23, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF CHINA..Feb. 28, May 9, July 11

EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 28, May 30, Aug. 1

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 18, June 20, Aug. 22

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

AORANGI, March 7. MIOWERA, April 4.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest.

The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.

Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.

Iroquois, Fri., Feb. 4	Algonquin, Fri., Feb. 11
Comanche, Tue., Feb. 8	Seminole, Sat., Feb. 12

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.

Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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Cruise to the Orient $550

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All Shore Excursions, Hotels, Guides, etc., included.

By specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. "Aller," Feb. 5, '98. Cuisine and service unsurpassed.

The cheapest and most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter, covering more ground and affording more sightseeing.

A course of Nine Lectures.

17 DAYS IN EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

Stop-over privileges in Europe on homeward trip.

Optional Nile trip to Thebes, Karnak, and Luxor by specially chartered steamer only $50 extra. Europe, Holy Land, Round the World. Send for 1898 Programmes.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

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Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

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Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

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Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

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Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after Jan. 31, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:30 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:20, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:50, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:20, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*350, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944 and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Action Taken in Favor of American Rights in China and Currency Reform.

NEW YORK TRADE DIVERSION

Publications of the Bureau of American Republics—Resolutions Adopted and Points from the Speeches.

The publications of the Bureau of American Republics, American interests in China, diversion of trade from this port, and currency reform were subjects that were discussed for two hours yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Interest in them was shown by an unusually large attendance. Alexander E. Orr presided.

Gustav H. Schwab presented the subject of the publications of the Bureau of American Republics for the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws in a report which said that the committee did not find itself warranted in recording disapproval of the course of the bureau in soliciting and using advertisements, as it has a precedent in the monthly publication of the British Board of Trade. The committee, however, criticised the policy of limiting notices in the International Commercial Directory of the American Republics to subscribers. A resolution calling the attention of the director of the bureau and the Secretary of State to the "defects inherent in the scheme of this directory" was adopted.

American Interests in China.

Mr. Schwab submitted for the same committee a report and memorial on the interests of Americans trading in China. This was prompted by a communication to the Chamber on Jan. 13 which urged proper action by the Department of State to safeguard the commercial interests of the United States in accordance with existing treaty rights.

The committee reported its findings on treaty rights and said:

> Steps have been taken by European powers to occupy Chinese territory and to acquire title to such territory whereby the jurisdiction of the Chinese Empire over the territory thus ceded would cease and the laws of the foreign governments would prevail. Under these circumstances your committee believe that the privileges in China now enjoyed by American citizens under existing treaty rights should be jealously guarded and carefully watched, and that the Chamber of Commerce should impress upon our Government the increasing value of the export trade of the country to the Empire of China, and the imperative necessity for its protection in view of the action taken by European powers in the East.

In a memorial to the President of the United States, prepared by the committee, these representations are made:

> That there are important changes now going on in the relations of European powers to the Empire of China affecting the territory of that empire, and to that extent affecting the privileges enjoyed under existing treaty rights by American citizens trading in and with China.
>
> That the trade of the United States to China is now rapidly increasing, and is destined, with the further opening of that country, to assume large proportions unless arbitrarily debarred by the action of foreign Governments, the exports from the United States to China and Hongkong, as far as they can be traced, having grown from $8,117,059 in 1893 to $17,978,965 in 1897.
>
> That, in view of the changes threatening to future trade development of the United States in China, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully and earnestly urge that such proper steps be taken as will commend themselves to your wisdom for the prompt and energetic defense of the existing treaty rights of our citizens in China and for the preservation and protection of their important commercial interests in that empire.

George F. Seward's Views.

George F. Seward, ex-United States Consul to Shanghai, speaking to the memorial, deprecated the idea that at present there is anything particularly threatening to American interests in China. Germany's possession of a bit of territory at Shan-Tung was not, in Mr. Seward's opinion, more significant as to trade than the occupation of part of Cape Cod by some foreign power would be in this country. As for Russia, she needs a port free from ice in Winter, and such is found on the western coast of Korea, on the Gulf of Pechil, or on Liau-Tung. Russia is solving a new Eastern question. Mr. Seward continued:

> Now, it is manifest at once that however unpleasant it may be for China itself, supposing that she is not now acting in concert with Russia—and there is reason to believe that she is—however unpleasant it might be to give the great power of Russia a foothold on Chinese soil; and however unpleasant it might be for Japan, which is sensitive to the growth of Russian power in the East; or however unpleasant it may be for England, which is looking to a commercial future in China, as I believe, only, there is nothing in that movement which ought by itself to arouse any American susceptibilities. We may sympathize with China in the matter, but so far as trading interest is concerned an outlet acquired there for the enormous grain fields of Northeastern Asia would not prejudice us in the slightest degree, as I believe, but would rather open a way for our merchandise to go up into that section.

In closing, Mr. Seward said:

> Now, the circumstances indicate, in my judgment, simply this: It is a time for the American Government to keep in touch with its affairs in the East, in order to moderate passions there, in order to work out peaceful solutions; and I think this memorial is entirely calculated, if there be any need, to arouse the Government to do that much, and for that reason I favor the adoption of the memorial as it stands.

Everett Frazar, introduced by Mr. Schwab as Chairman of the Committee of Memorialists, addressed the Chamber on behalf of China trade. He told of his experiences in China and as a merchant, and of the circumstances that led up to the memorial. One of Mr. Frazar's points was as follows:

> Under the favored nation clause of our treaty with China we can claim all the privileges demanded by, and granted to, any other nation. It is therefore in our own interests that we should give at least our warm support to China in protecting those treaty rights.

Francis C. Moore spoke against the memorial, charging that it arrayed England and the Chamber against America's old friends, Russia and France. His remarks were met with good-natured derision, and he was finally called to order by Mr. Orr. The memorial was adopted.

Diversion of New York's Trade.

A. Foster Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping, presented a report on the diversion of trade from the port of New York, which was partly read and ordered to be printed and distributed so that it will be fully discussed at the March meeting. The report recommended the widening of the channel into this harbor to 2,000 feet, with a depth of not less than 35 feet at low water and the deepening of the Erie Canal. The committee offered resolutions of sympathy in the effort of the Produce Exchange to correct the injury done by "differentials."

Particularizing items of loss to this city's commerce, the committee's report says:

> Your committee has deemed it of great interest to trace out the particular items of loss to New York, and it is perfectly evident that it is confined to three great items, viz., cotton, breadstuffs, and provisions, on which there have been increased shipments over those of 1896, in amounts, respectively, of cotton, 69 3-10 millions; breadstuffs, 56 5-13 millions, and provisions, 25 millions, of which New York has received no part, but, rather, has lost on breadstuffs, 3 millions and provisions 1 2-10 millions. On the other hand, she has gained in exportation of locomotives 14 millions and cycles 5 6-10 millions, and on other merchandise has a gain of 10 millions. Upon a most careful review of the voluminous testimony adduced before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in a suit brought by the New York Produce Exchange, (whose members it will be obvious are the merchants most directly affected by this loss of commerce,) before that court, to remedy the causes producing these results, we find that the plea is made and sought to be maintained that all these effects are due to the "differentials" permitted, and, in fact, established by that court in 1882, and by subsequent amendments, and by which a different and lower rate of freight is permitted to the railroad companies to convey merchandise to Newport News, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, cheaper than to New York. Boston has the same tariff rate as New York, but from certain advantages accorded by the roads delivering at that port, she also enjoys an advantage. These rates vary according to the class of merchandise.

Bimetallism Out of It.

In presenting the report of the delegation to the Indianapolis Convention, its Chairman, John Harsen Rhoades, made a spirited address, in which he said:

> Bimetallism is no longer in the balance. The issue now before the country is gold or silver—an honest or a dishonest standard—faith and honor, or repudiation and dishonor. The day of compromise has passed, and upon the banner borne aloft by that political party which is now in power must be inscribed the motto, "A gold standard for the Nation's honor," or it is doomed to defeat at the polls in the future; but if so inscribed, then around its waving folds from all over the land will gather the brawn and sinew of honest men—men who know how to fight and those who dare to do. The battle for honest money cannot be delayed, but the issue must be met and fought out now, and we, as merchants of New York, must join hands with the friends of honest money everywhere, and manfully do our part until the victory is won.

Mr. Rhoades said that no one should be deceived by a year of plenty and the success of a party pledged to maintain the existing parity between gold and silver. Such contentions tend "to lure the business community into a false feeling of security for the future, but the same forces which created the trouble of the past are still united, powerful, and actively at work, and have for their allies every disorderly element in our population, backed by the unrest which comes from machine methods of political rule all over the country." In closing he said:

> The President of the United States has at last sounded the true call, which will summon to his side every man who stands opposed to fiat money and acts of repudiation, and on his side will gather not the partisan, Republican or Democrat, but only those who love their country and will not permit a stain to rest upon its fair name. Therefore, I bid my fellow-members to-day to look the future straight in the face, realize the dangers which are before us, count the cost to them and to the country if forced to a silver standard, and then before the sun goes down to-night show the earnestness of their intention in the strengthening of the hands of the brave men at Indianapolis, who are doing a giant's work to redeem our country.

The Resolutions Adopted.

William E. Dodge offered these preambles and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

> Whereas, The Indianapolis Monetary Convention, composed of delegates from the commercial bodies and business interests of all sections of our country without distinction of party, appointed a commission of men of high character, large experience, and great ability, having our entire confidence, to study the financial conditions and needs of the country; and
>
> Whereas, This commission, after months of close conference, exhaustive study, and patient investigation, has presented a report suggesting plans which, if their general features are adopted, we believe will put the business interests of the country on a safe and permanent basis, will inspire confidence, and protect the honor of the United States,
>
> Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York heartily indorses this report, which includes a fixed gold standard, a gradual retirement of the demand obligations of the Government, an increased and general use of silver as subsidiary currency, and such wise and safe changes in our banking laws as shall conduce to the good of all business interests to a proper and helpful distribution of money in all sections of the country, and which the successful experience in our own and other lands have proved to be efficient and secure.
>
> Resolved, That the Chamber tenders its hearty thanks to the members of the commission who, with rare impartiality, ability, patience, and patriotism, have given long, exhaustive, and unpaid service.
>
> Resolved, That we, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, pledge ourselves to the active support and extension of the principles of sound finance laid down in the report.
>
> Resolved, That we rejoice in the distinct, clear, and patriotic statements of the President of the United States in favor of honest money, and feel assured that he will use the great influence of his high position to save us from false theories, which, if carried out, would bring dishonor to our country—disaster to all commercial and manufacturing interests, and special suffering and distress to all wage earners.
>
> Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Senators and Congressmen from this State and to the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House of Representatives, urging favorable action on the report of the commission.

Mr. Dodge, in speaking to the resolutions, said:

> It is easy to criticise some of the details of the proposed plan, but, as a whole, it is admirable, efficient, and worthy of our hearty support. It will, I think, appeal to large sections of the West and South as generous, broad-minded, and fair, and if the men of business and affairs all over the country, instead of divided and timid counsels, will only cordially unite and press this or like feasible plans we can soon have an end of the strain to which we have all been subjected.
>
> We of the East and of more favored sections must generously consider the wants and conditions of the agricultural and sparsely settled parts of our country where real financial privations exist and gladly join in urging such legislation as the experience of other countries which have overcome like difficulties has proved effective. We must use our best knowledge and larger experience for the furtherance of their interests as of our own.

Points Made by A. S. Hewitt.

Abram S. Hewitt said that it was with the greatest pleasure that he seconded the resolutions. He supported them in an address, in which he said, in part:

> The resolutions are in strict accordance with the traditions of this Chamber for more than a hundred years. This Chamber was born before the Revolution, and the merchants of New York passed through an era in which money became worthless. They knew the dangers, the ruin, the bankruptcy, which spring from an irredeemable currency; hence their representatives in the convention which framed the Constitution intended, and as they believed, placed the money of the country upon the absolute foundation of intrinsic value, as it was then known to the commercial world in the form of gold and silver. That policy and that conclusion have been maintained by this Chamber under all temptations.

Referring to the Matthews resolution of twenty years ago, Mr. Hewitt quoted from the opposing speech delivered by Judge Edmunds, adding:

> In other words the Senate abnegated its lofty position as a co-ordinate member of the Government, and made a declaration in favor of depreciated money, provided the House of Representatives would permit them to do so. Well, the House of Representatives did permit them. The Matthews resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority. Now, after twenty years the Senate has asked again the consent of the House of Representatives to express an opinion that a dollar, which then was worth 90 cents, and which to-day is worth 45 cents, might be used in payment of the obligations of the Government. The House of Representatives has not consented.
>
> When the next election comes I care not on what plea of private friendship or of high personal character these Representatives (those who voted for the Teller resolution) shall appeal to their fellow-citizens to return them to Congress, I appeal to you to put a black mark on them, [applause,] and not allow a single man who has thus brought reproach upon the fair fame of the City of New York to return to a position which he has disgraced and dishonored.

In ending his address, which had been warmly applauded, Mr. Hewitt said:

> There can be no compromise, and there can be no other question in the next election and the Presidential election which follows but the question of whether gold shall remain as the standard of value in this country, or whether a depreciated dollar, worth less than half of its face value, shall become the unit of value in all transactions. It is the only question to be settled, and I am glad that that question has been presented and will be settled by the vote of the people. If they prefer depreciated money, if the laborer prefers to have 45 cents on a dollar, and the man who holds a life insurance policy desires that his wife and children shall receive 45 cents on a dollar, and if every man who is a creditor is willing to receive 45 cents on a dollar, then let it be so; but let the question be fairly presented, as it will be under the report of the Monetary Commission, and then I am sure that the people of this country, who are always honest when properly instructed—I am sure that this heresy which threatens the foundations of all business will be buried so deep as to be beyond the reach of resurrection. [Great applause.]

The discussion ended in brief addresses by Henry W. and George F. Peabody.

TO STOP DRINKING AT YALE.

Miss Willard Issues an Interesting Petition to President Dwight.

The problem of regulating the amount of bibulous entertainment that college students shall be allowed to indulge in took a somewhat new phase for the guests of Mrs. William Jennings Demorest at the Hotel Renaissance yesterday afternoon. This was the result of a petition sent in by Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and destined for circulation among the various branches of the union in this State, which looks to abolishment of the privilege of drinking intoxicants at Yale University.

The occasion for the meeting yesterday was an address by Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman on "Total Abstinence." Mrs. Hoffman declared that if the womanhood of the land should rise to-morrow the most revolutionary reforms could be accomplished. She took occasion to criticise the present suffrage laws in various States, and added: "The churches are continually seeking to create revivals. Until we obtain civic purity this is an insult to God!" Later she said, in speaking of certain efforts of women to obtain the franchise privilege: "We were defeated by—well—by just such people as Dr. Lyman Abbott."

Mrs. Hoffman presented and read Miss Willard's petition, which was prefaced by a letter from the temperance leader, in which she strongly commended the action of Princeton University in forbidding its students to enter places where liquor was sold, and predicted that other American colleges would have to take similar action before long or lose patronage. The petition in reference to Yale is addressed to the President, the Rev. Dr. Timothy L. Dwight, and not only asks that the university issue an embargo against the frequenting of saloons by the students, but use its influence to have those resorts closed in New Haven.

Special interest is looked for in this city over the petition, because of the number of New York young men who go to Yale. There were several signers yesterday.

TO ATTACK CUSTOMS EVILS

Assistant Secretary of Treasury Howell Attends a Conference at Appraiser Wakeman's Office.

SEVERAL IMPORTERS PRESENT

Recent Aggravated Cases of Undervaluations of Goods Under the Foreign Consignee System Invite Official Action — Tobacco Examiners' Statement.

W. B. Howell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and W. S. Chance, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, were in this city yesterday for the purpose of conferring with customs authorities and importers on the growing evils of the prevailing consignee system practiced by many foreign manufacturers. The visiting Treasury officials proceeded to the office of the United States Appraiser of this port, where they met Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, Special Agent Crowley of Chicago, and several representatives of leading American importing houses, both here and in the West.

The evils complained of have developed from the action of certain foreign houses in consigning their goods direct to agents in this country, and requiring American buyers to pay for them on the basis of delivery with duties paid. The Government officers assert that under this practice the invoices cannot be accepted as giving an accurate idea of the value of the goods in the foreign market. The local Appraisers therefore are frequently perplexed and embarrassed in the exercise of their functions, and instances have been disclosed of deliberate undervaluations of consigned goods. Some aggravated cases which have recently come to light hav apparently aroused both the customs authorities and the large American importers to the necessity of taking speedy action in the matter. Statements were made at the conference yesterday which indicate the burdensome extent to which this evil has grown.

So many of the foreign manufacturers of dry goods have adopted the practice of consigning such of their products as are designed for the American market direct to their own agents in the ports of entry that a number of the largest New York importing houses are obliged to buy 75 per cent. of their goods through the agents of the foreign houses, delivered here duty paid. American buyers are still sent abroad, but they find in many important instances that they cannot purchase a bill of goods at the place of manufacture, invoiced at the foreign values. The foreign houses find it more to their own advantage to sell goods to American buyers on the basis of New York, Boston, or Chicago delivery. Thereby they can ship their goods direct to their agents in this country at whatever invoice price they may elect. It was determined at yesterday's conference to try and remedy the evil complained of by applying the penalties imposed by law rigidly to all cases of undervaluations detected, and there were intimations that certain implicating facts, now in the possession of Government officers, would be acted upon at once.

Appraiser Wakeman remarked last evening that a large number of important American importing firms had signified their desire to co-operate with the Government in securing uniform and honest valuations of importations.

"Should the existing system of consignments continue in practice five years longer," said Mr. Wakeman, "it is not likely that we would have any American importers of dry goods left. All such importations would be controlled by the agents of foreign manufacturers."

The recent complaint made by a delegation of tobacco importers direct to the Treasury Department in Washington, that their goods were damaged by being dampened by Government examiners, is under the joint consideration of the Treasury Department and the customs authorities at this port. This complaint has elicited the following statement, from the Government examiners' standpoint:

> A large percentage (75 per cent. at least) of the leaf tobacco imported into this country comes in a partially dried form. The leaves cannot be examined for the purpose of ascertaining their texture, size, color, or condition while in this dry state. Like other leaves when dry they are exceedingly brittle, so that when handled they will break. In order to avoid this a "hand," i. e., a bunch of leaves, is usually taken from the bale and cased. The casing consists of softening the leaves by means of water. This is necessary not only to enable the worker to handle the leaves, but it is also necessary in order to disclose the character of the leaf.
>
> The casing as conducted by our examiners is not burdensome. We case out of a bale one hand, weighing approximately one-third of a pound. No portion of tobacco entered as wrapper is cased, nor is any tobacco which is clearly filler cased. * * * The only loss is that a hand of wrapper leaves after casing must be used for filler purposes, and this only in instances where a question as to classification has been raised.

The tobacco examiners at this port frankly express the opinion regarding the latest complaint of the importers that "this is only one more effort to hamper the Government."

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

They Have Been So Drawn as to Make Changes and Removals Easy.

The Civil Service Commissioners have completed a new set of rules and regulations, and will submit them to the Mayor for signature as soon as they have been approved by the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Whalen has been asked to decide if the rules comply with the law.

The principal question involved is whether the Black civil service law invalidates the civil service provisions of the charter. The Commissioners have acted on the ground that it does, and are holding back from publication the new rules until assured that the courts cannot set them aside. It is said that the new rules and classifications are very liberal, and that under them the administraton can make many changes and removals. Chiefs of bureaus, secretaries, and chief clerks in all departments have been taken from the classified lists, and only the unimportant small salaried places remain to be filled from the competitive examination lists.

EQUITABLE LIFE STATEMENT.

The Company Estimates Its Surplus at $50,543,174.84.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has issued its thirty-eighth annual statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897. The assets of the society as certified by its auditors show a total of $236,876,308.04, divided as follows: Bonds and mortgages, $36,175,726.10; real estate, $26,622,906.53; United States, State, and city stocks, $126,237,940.98; secured loans, $12,051,800; real estate outside of the State, $13,790,363.88; cash at interest, $16,267,823.83; balances due from agents, $459,058.67; interest and rents due and accrued, $588,746.05; premiums due and unreported, $2,483,313, and deferred premiums, $2,198,629.

The gross liabilities foot up $186,333,133.20, of which $184,191,538 represents the reserve or assurance fund on all existing policies, and on which it is calculated that the future earnings will be at the rate of 4 per cent. This leaves a net surplus of $50,543,174.84.

The total income of the society for the year has been $48,572,269, of which $38,563,273.65 represents premium receipts. The disbursements have been altogether $33,143,277.61, and of this amount $21,106,314.14 has been paid to policy holders as follows: Death claims, $11,723,453.58; matured and discounted endowments, $1,160,578.65; annuities, $515,692; surrender values, $3,157,494.68; matured tontine values, $2,205,199, and dividends on policies, $2,343,896.23.

The total outstanding assurance of the company is given at $951,165,837, and new assurance written in 1897 has been $156,955,693. The proposals for assurance examined and declined have been $24,491,073.

The company makes the estimate of its surplus $50,543,174.84 on the calculation that it will receive only 4 per cent., its future average rate of interest. Should the average rate of interest only be 3 per cent., the surplus, after deducting all liabilities, is $29,014,300. Whatever percentage is received in excess of the rates used in this computation is accumulated and invested for the benefit of the policy holders.

Ladies' Gloves.

4-Button Glacé,
—desirable colors—
$1.00
per pair,
value $1.25.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

Responsibility of Guardian's Sureties.—James Van Riper and John Bezant were sureties for John H. Schilling, as guardian of Alice Otto and several other minor children who were entitled to a certain fund upon attaining their majority. To secure his sureties, Schilling executed a mortgage upon his real estate to an amount equal to the entire fund. He then used the money in his business, and the entire amount was lost. Subsequently the real estate covered by the mortgage was sold, the amount of the mortgage was paid to the sureties, and deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company to the joint account of Schilling and the two sureties. The money was on deposit in that company in 1891, when it became insolvent, and the entire fund was lost. Schilling removed to New Jersey, where he died two years ago, leaving no property. Miss Otto, who recently became of age, brought an action against Van Riper and Bezant to establish a devastavit and to charge the defendants as sureties. The latter claimed the action could not be maintained, because no accounting had ever been had. Justice Stover, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted a decree in favor of the plaintiff. Justice Stover held that this being an equitable action, upon the facts the Court was able to grant relief to the plaintiff, which he would not be able to obtain in an action at law. Proceedings for an accounting were concededly unnecessary and entirely futile, and therefore they were not necessary to enable plaintiff to maintain the action. As to the claim that defendants could not be held liable after the investment had been made in the American Loan and Trust Company, Justice Stover said: "Guardians are held to strictest accountability in the management of funds of their estate. A guardian may not place funds beyond his control and rely upon the judgment of others as to their disposition, and escape responsibility, and the law will not investigate whether a stranger, under whose control property is placed, has exercised proper care or not, for, once having lost control of the funds, the guardian must be judged by his own act, and the Court will not follow the fund beyond the disposition by the guardian. And, however responsible, however far seeing, or however prudent third parties may be in the conduct of their business, the guardian may not escape responsibility by placing the onus of the discharge of his duties upon such third persons." The deposit in the trust company having been to the joint account of the three, and it having been an utter impossibility for the guardian to assume control of the fund, that fund was still retained subject to the control of the sureties.

⁂

Claiming Under an Old Will.—Eugene H. Smith about a year ago brought a suit in the Supreme Court to compel Alice Keteltas, as executrix under the will of Henry Keteltas, to account and pay him one-seventh part of $230,000, with three years' interest, being the plaintiff's share of moneys claimed to have been received by Henry Keteltas, as trustee, under the will of John Gardner, from the partition sale of property at Corlears Hook. This will was made in 1817, a few months before Mr. Gardner's death, and the trustees named by him were "James Gardner, gentleman; John Hyer, carpenter, and John Miller, carver." There was an ultimate reversion to the testator's son, John Gardner, of two-thirds, the remaining one-third to be divided among the heirs of Melvina and James Gardner. Prior to the commencement of this suit, Alice Keteltas was appointed committee of the persons and estates of Philip D. Keteltas and John Gardner Keteltas, who are lunatics, having been judicially so declared, the former in June, 1895, and the latter in December, 1896. Justice Truax yesterday set aside the service of the summons upon the committee, on the ground that the action had been brought without leave of the court.

⁂

Held to His Agreement.—Last April Carl De Bomis sold his barber's shop, at 376 Amsterdam Avenue, to Conrad Vetten for $275, with the good-will of the business, and in the contract of sale De Bomis agreed "not to open a barber's shop in opposition to him, or be employed by any one else in the barber business, within 2,000 feet of said premises, during three years." In December last Mrs. De Bomis purchased a barber's shop at 364 Amsterdam Avenue, within the 2,000 feet, and she employed her husband to perform services as a barber. Justice Daly yesterday, in an action brought by Vetten to restrain De Bomis from continuing his occupation as barber at the new place, granted a preliminary injunction.

⁂

Damages to Abutting Owner. — The Court of Appeals last week affirmed judgment of the First Appellate Division, upholding a decree in favor of Irene B. Roberts and others, individually and as executors, in an equity action brought by them as abutting owners to restrain the New York Elevated Railroad Company and others from maintaining and operating the elevated railroad in front of the plaintiffs' premises on Third Avenue, at Ninety-ninth Street. A judgment given for the plaintiffs on the first trial was reversed by the Court of Appeals in 1891, because an expert had been improperly allowed to give his opinion as to what would have been the value of the plaintiffs' property had defendant's road not been built and operated. The court now holds that a request in writing by the plaintiffs when the elevated railroad was proposed to be constructed, to the effect that they wished and preferred it to be constructed with the supporting columns placed in the carriageway, and not in the curbstone line, was not such a consent to the construction of the road in the manner requested as would estop them from afterward maintaining an action for injuries to their property resulting therefrom. The court holds that there was proof of such exceptional facts and circumstances in the case, in the character of the structures maintained by the company, and in their uses, as, in connection with the evidence respecting the difference in rentals, and the inferior class of occupants, to justify the award of damages.

CORRECTION SALARIES CUT.

Commissioner Lantry Reduces the Pay of Men He Can't Remove.

Commissioner F. T. Lantry of the Department of Correction yesterday announced these reductions of salaries:

John J. Murtha, Deputy Warden, penitentiary, $2,500 to $2,000.
Michael Haggerty, general storekeeper, $2,000 to $1,800.
Matthew Ellis, master baker, $1,000 to $775.
William L. Hatch, supervising engineer, $2,000 to $1,500.
James McGrath, Jeremiah Bush, James F. Howe, Robert Burns, Peter Noone, E. J. Thompson, and Frank Markey, drivers, $900 to $800.
O. J. Ward, physician, $1,500 to $1,000.
John P. Dreyer and Joseph C. Long, clerks, $1,500 to $1,200.
M. E. Townsend, stenographer and typewriter, $1,500 to $1,200.
Ralph P. Betts and Patrick J. Daly, clerks, $800 to $600.

No reasons for the reductions were given. The men were appointed under the last administration, and are protected from removal by the civil service law.

"Thanks; but it's getting late, so I'll make the old things do," writes a customer.

Look out! Winter has only been napping; then there's next winter—and then

Our price on frieze ulsters is $15, instead of $18 and $20.

on Winter suits, $15 and $18, instead of $18 to $25.

on cork-sole shoes, $5, instead of $7.

on trousers, $5, instead of $7 and $8.

Don't you be caught napping.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY.)

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Features for Saturday, Feb. 5:

Victor Hugo's Letters
Second Series. Passages from Advance Sheets Specially Secured for The Review of Books and Art.

Byron
Letters About Him and His Wife Written at the Time of His Marriage.

"Quo Vadis" Again
Other Books on the Rome of Nero. A List of Historical Works on the Subject.

Children's Books
Some Further Views of Those Which Separate Parents from Their Children. Some New Lists.

Paris Then and Now
What the City Was When the Eiffel Tower Had Not Been Finished. Mrs. Sherwood's Article.

Books of Last Year
In This Country There Were Fewer than in 1896. In England There Were More.

Authors at Home—XVI.
Laurence Hutton in West Thirty-fourth Street.

London Literary Letter
Timely Topics Written About by William L. Alden.

Book Clubs
Their History in This Country and the Books They Have Printed.

Audubon
His Old Age Spent in This City. His Death Here in 1851.

Northern Spain
Mr. Huntington's Book of Travel in Unfrequented Regions.

Books Worth Reading Again—III.
Caroline Fox's "Memories of Old Friends." Carlyle, Mill, and Sterling.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE BOLDINI PICTURES.

Customs Inspectors Withdrawn from the Gallery Pending the Collector's Inquiry.

Collector Bidwell said last evening that he had not come to a determination in regard to the Boldini pictures which are under Treasury surveillance at the galleries 303 Fifth Avenue. He might decide to send them to a safe-deposit company. The question of violation of law, he added, hinged on the valuation put on the picture of Verdi last November. It was 1,000f., or $200. It is known that $4,000 was refused for it, and that on Feb. 1 an agreement in writing was made to deliver the picture on March 1 for $5,000. Perhaps the vendor believed that when the sale was made the duty could be paid. The affair was partly investigated yesterday in the Collector's room, Boussod, Valadon & Co. being represented by a lawyer.

Col. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, was at 303 Fifth Avenue for an hour or more. After he had gone E. W. Glaenzer of the firm involved said: "Of course, I cannot undertake to say what decision Col. Phelps may arrive at, but, as I understand it, the difficulty has been cleared up. At any rate, the Custom House officers who were here all night in charge of the gallery were sent away, and Col. Phelps said that he would place the pictures in my charge again."

Mr. Glaenzer said that besides Col. Phelps and himself the only persons present at the conference were Inspector Traitteur and Charles B. Alexander, counsel to Boussod, Valadon & Co.

"If anything improper has been done," said Mr. Glaenzer, "it is our fault, not Mr. Boldini's. The pictures had never been offered for sale, but when that woman came here and offered $5,000 for that picture of Verdi we said we would recommend to Mr. Boldini that he should sell. It was a perfectly absurd price—preposterous, in fact—but the woman said she simply must have that picture."

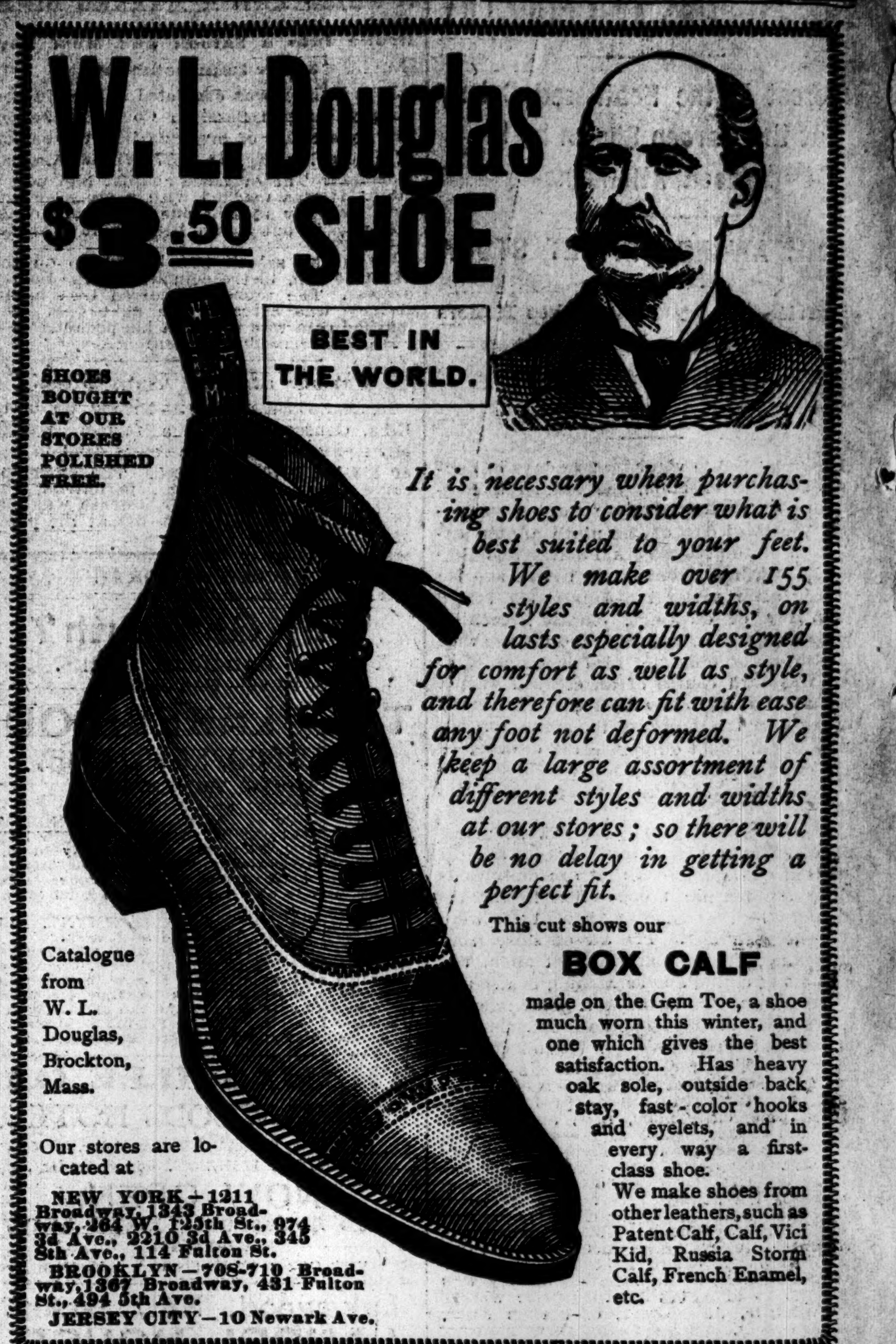
COLONIAL DAMES ENTERTAINED.

Mrs. N. L. McCready Gives a Luncheon to the Original Society.

Mrs. N. L. McCready, who has been in mourning for the death of her father and has not been entertaining for two years, gave a luncheon of nearly seventy covers to the original Society of Colonial Dames of America, of which she is a member, yesterday, at her residence, 4 East Seventy-fifth Street.

The society, which claims priority of organization of the various genealogical societies of this country, is made up of descendants of colonists who proved their patriotism by some deeds of special public benefit. The President, Mrs. Lyon Gardiner, is now in Europe, but the acting President, Mrs. Thomas Wrenn Ward, and the Vice President, Mrs. James W. Gerard, were present yesterday.

Mrs. McCready was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, and her sister, Miss Borrowe, in receiving. Lunch was served about 1:30 P. M. at small tables in the oak room, which is paneled with oak from an old English church. The society's motto, "Colere Coloniarum Gloriam," figured as well over the mantel, beneath the figure of an eagle. Each of the tables was decorated with a centrepiece of a different sort of flower, pinks, roses, and tulips being among the varieties used. The guests included Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., Mrs. Augustus A. Low, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Rufus Delafield, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Helen de Peyster, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Alexander Webb, Mrs. Robert Clarkson, Mrs. Beverley Chew Duer, Mrs. Pell, and Miss Robbins.



W. L. Douglas
$3.50 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

It is necessary when purchasing shoes to consider what is best suited to your feet. We make over 155 styles and widths, on lasts especially designed for comfort as well as style, and therefore can fit with ease any foot not deformed. We keep a large assortment of different styles and widths at our stores; so there will be no delay in getting a perfect fit.

This cut shows our

BOX CALF

made on the Gem Toe, a shoe much worn this winter, and one which gives the best satisfaction. Has heavy oak sole, outside back stay, fast-color hooks and eyelets, and in every way a first-class shoe.

We make shoes from other leathers, such as Patent Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Russia Storm Calf, French Enamel, etc.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 264 W. 125th St., 974 3d Ave., 2210 3d Ave., 345 8th Ave., 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

DR. HALL'S REINSTATEMENT.

Some Members of the Session Much Disgruntled by the Action of the Congregation.

The re-establishment of Dr. John Hall as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has disgruntled those members of the session who contend that Dr. Hall is not suitable for the place.

Silas B. Brownell, Secretary of the session, refused yesterday to go into detail concerning the merits or demerits of Dr. Hall's reinstatement, and said that the views of the session might be obtained when that body meets to transact business next Thursday night. Mr. Brownell gave it as his opinion that the statement made by the Congregational Committee to the effect that the withdrawal of the resignation of Dr. Hall was in accordance with the laws and usage of the Presbyterian Church was open to question.

Any member could get an action which affected him reviewed if he saw fit. An appeal, Mr. Brownell declared, could be taken from the action to the Presbytery itself or to the Synod or General Assembly.

Another member of the session, who refused to allow his name to be used, said: "I believe there will be a warm time when the session meets next week. I have dissented from the course of the congregation Wednesday night, and I think that the majority of the session present will declaim against Dr. Hall. Two of the members are absent in Europe, so that a full expression in the premises cannot be expected."

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30th. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Evenings, 8:15; Matinees at 2
Every evening this week, Wycherly's famous comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL. Miss REHAN as PEGGY.
Previous to which a comedy in one act by Pailleron, entitled Subtleties of Jealousy. Miss Rehan as Nell.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performances, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. 58th and 3d Av.
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, LILLIAN BURKHART, AL. LEECH & 3 ROSEBUDS, SMITH & CAMPBELL, BOGERT & O'BRIEN, COL. SHULT'S TRAINED DOGS, McPhee & Hill, Lavender & Thompson, Hall & Staley, Nellie Burt, Sutton & Jones, Lee Ingham, others. Afts.,15c.,25c

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
MAURICE BARRYMORE in "A Man of the World"; M. Rudinoff, Great French Entertainer; Clifford and Huth, Comedy; Living Pictures; The Dowlings; Comedy; 40 other stars.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St....Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman........Manager Matinees Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
INSTANT SUCCESS OF The 5-act domestic drama by R. C. Carton, THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
*** Special Matinee next Tuesday of The Princess and the Butterfly, with James K. Hackett

BIJOU, B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.
MAY IRWIN ONE LAUGH 2 HOURS LONG. AND HER CO. IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'WAY & 28TH ST. FANNY DAVENPORT,
Supported by Melbourne MacDowell. To-night, Cleopatra. Sat. Mat., Fedora. Sat. night, (farewell,) La Tosca.
Next week Modjeska and Joseph Haworth Seats Now in Mary Stuart. on sale.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147—38. Castle Sq. Opera Co. PAUL JONES
"Sustained reputation of company."—Tribune.
Evg.8:15; 25c.,50c.75c. Mats.Wed. 25c. Sat.25c.,50c
Feb. 7th., Souv.(50th) perf. Martha in English

GARDEN THEATRE, Ev'gs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 50th Perf. To-night—Handsome Souvenirs.
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN LAST 2 NIGHTS. Last Sat. Mat. THE ROYAL BOX.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Last 2 Weeks Edward E. Rice's Production. The Girl from Paris.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 100 to 107th Performance of THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Herald Sq. The. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
LAST 3 WEEKS. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

Hello! Mat. Tmrrw! CASINO! Big Beauty Show! LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! "Telephone Girl!"

HARLEM Opera House. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Mr. Aug. Daly's Co. THE GEISHA.
Next week—Henry Miller in Heartsease.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT SWEET INNISCARRA.

MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY.
TO-NIGHT............"Die Walkure"
Mme. Nordica (her first appearance as Brunhilde) and Mme. Gadski, Mmes. Staudigl, Toronta, Seygard, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch.
WED. EVG., FEB. 9............"Siegfried"
FRI. EVG., FEB. 11.."Gotterdammerung"
(Only Performance.)
SAT. MAT. FEB. 5..."Romeo et Juliette"
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Campanari, Boudouresque, Stehmann, Rains, Vanni, Viviani, Shaw. Conductor, Bimboni.
MONDAY EVG., FEB. 7 "Barber of Seville"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani. Conductor, Bimboni.
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 5......."Tannhauser"
Only Performance at Popular Prices.
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch.
SCALE OF PRICES.—75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.50.
THIRD SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
At Popular Prices. Feb. 6 at 8:15.
SOLOISTS: Mme. Nordica (her only appearance in the Sunday Night Concerts,) Miss Gertrude May Stein, Herr Rothmuhl, Herr Emil Fischer in ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER," and a miscellaneous programme. Conductor, Sig. Bimboni.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 8..."Die Meistersinger"
Testimonial performance tendered to HERR EMIL FISCHER
in honor of the anniversary of his fortieth year on the stage and his ninety-fifth appearance in his great role of "HANS SACHS," supported by the following cast: Mmes. Seygard, Staudigl, MM. Rothmuhl, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, Van Hoose, and others. Conductor, Damrosch.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Six Lenten Orchestral Concerts.
March 1st (ev'g,) 9th (ev'g,) 12th (mat.,) 14th (ev'g,) 16th (mat.,) 19th (mat.)
Theodore Thomas Orchestra.
SOLOISTS: Mme. Nordica, Josef Hoffmann, Plancon, Ysaye.
Subscription sale is now going on at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week.

Extra EDEN MUSEE Attractions. THE WORLD IN WAX.
New To-day Execution of Criminals by Elephants in India.
Hungarian Band Concerts Aft. & Eve.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits New Views hourly, including
THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY
At 3 and 9 P. M.

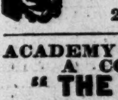
MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
THE GREAT POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.
NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NEW YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION.
☞ CLOSES TO-MORROW NIGHT! ☜
OPEN 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Hockey Match Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M., Yale vs. Columbia.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Fri. eve'g, Feb. 11, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 2 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th & 16 W. 11th Sts

MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week.


SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
Jennie Yeamans in tights.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A CONTINUOUS TRIUMPH.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mat. Wed. & Sat., at 2. Eve., 8:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Matinées Wed. and Sat. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St. EVGS., 8:30. SAT. MAT., 2:15
WM. H. CRANE, In His New Romantic Comedy, A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP

KOSTER & BIAL'S Admission, 50c. Matinée Saturday.
LOTTIE COLLINS—CHARMION
JULIA MACKEY, REMENYI, AND OTHERS.

MANHATTAN Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15
Last week of Edward E. Rice's THE BALLET GIRL.

MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. & SAT. MAT. LAST KOPACSY WEEK. Offenbach's Sparkling LA BELLE HELENE.

Hoyt's Eves. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Last Week. ROBERT HILLIARD, A NEW YORKER. Feb. 7—Chas. Frohman presents Oh! Susannah!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Matinée Sat. "CUMBERLAND '61."